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U. P. STATE RECORDS SERIES

Selections from English Records No. 2

HENRY WELLESLEY'S CORRESPONDENCE

(1801-1803)

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राज्य संग्रहालय, लखनऊ

General Editor :

G. N. SALETORE,
M. A., Ph. D.,

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संग्रहालय पुरातत्व पत्रिका, उ० प्र०,
राज्य संग्रहालय, लखनऊ

PREFACE

By a treaty signed with the East India Company, on 10 November, 1801, the Nawab Vazir of Avadh relinquished sovereignty over a large part of his dominions obtaining in return for its protection a yearly subsidy. This ceded territory comprised the districts of Gorakhpur (including Azamgarh and Basti), Allahabad (including Fatehpur), Kanpur, Etawah, Etah, Mainpuri, Bareilly and Moradabad. The Nawab of Farrukhabad also surrendered his territory in 1802 and obtained an annual subsidy from the British. For the administration and settlement of the country ceded by the Vazir, the Governor General in Council constituted, on 14 November, 1801, a temporary Commission or Board of Commissioners, presided over by Henry Wellesley, as the Lieutenant Governor of the territory. Henry Wellesley's Board does not appear to have kept regular proceedings of its business, for the Sadar Board of Revenue at Fort William is known to have obtained copies of the letters of the Commissioners addressed to the Collectors. Moreover, the contemporary original district records of Moradabad, Bareilly, Farrukhabad, Etawah, Mainpuri, Kanpur and Allahabad have also been destroyed. In view of this, the general information contained in the extant Gorakhpur records give an account of the administration of the ceded territory.

The materials collected in this volume are grouped into three parts. In the first part are the original letters addressed by the Collector of Gorakhpur to the Lieutenant Governor and others. As a sequel to it, the second part contains the original letters despatched to the Collector of Gorakhpur by the Lieutenant Governor. These two parts mainly describe the conditions in the eastern parts of the ceded districts (e. g. Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, Basti, Mahul, Nawabganj and Butwal). In part three are letters incorporated in the proceedings of the Board of Revenue at Fort William, appertaining to the western districts (e. g. Anupshahr, Bareilly, Moradabad, Kanpur, Etah, Etawah and Mainpuri) of the ceded territory. These records, coupled with the correspondence between the Governor General in Council and Henry Wellesley, preserved in the National Archives of India, give a complete account of the period (November 1801-March 1803) when the administration of the ceded districts was under the Lieutenant Governor and his Board.

CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY

The Lieutenant Governor directed the newly appointed Collectors to take charge of the districts from the Amils of the Nawab of Avadh, and enact measures for the proper administration of the country and guarantee the protection of the people.

The country was in chaos. There was no kind of administration. The people were most cruelly oppressed by the Amils, Kanungoes and the Commandants of the Vazir's troops who helped the Amils in the revenue collections. In December 1801, Routledge noticed at Azamgarh that the accounts of the Amil, Akbar Ali Khan, and the Kanungoes appeared dubious. There was a fall in the Jama due to the cruel oppression of the inhabitants and the district was being speedily desolated. Routledge notified to the Malguzars that the happiness of the ryots and improvement of the entire country were the chief objects of the new system of administration. When Routledge assumed office on 14 January, 1802, at Gorakhpur, he found that Kasim Ali, the Nawab's Amil, had committed, during the Fussily year 1208, unusual oppression on the inhabitants, in concert with the Vazir's Commandants, without any regard to their written engagements or local usages, seizing and lifting entire crops, cattle and property, selling grain and compelling the Malguzars to dispose off their property. The more powerful Zamindars defended themselves, while others retired to the jungles for safety. Over 4 lakhs of ryots emmigrated and others continued to move out, those remaining behind neglecting or giving up the cultivation. "It appeared" reported Routledge to the Lieutenant Governor on 14 January, 1802, "that he (Kasim Ali) anticipated the cession of the province and hence determined to complete its desolation for his own private advantage". In parganah Mahul the Amil, Mansoor Beg, and his subordinates failed to attend on Routledge, while theAmil prohibited Dharam Narain, his Mutsaddy, from giving any written account of the collections. The Nawab's commandants were accepting bonds from several Malguzars and granted receipts to the Amils for their balance of pay for Fussily 1208. On his arrival Routledge ordered the Commandants to quit the district. He also persuaded the owners of mud forts to demolish them within 20 days assuring them that the new administration would make just demands, making it unnecessary for them to maintain strongholds.

Routledge encountered serious difficulties. During the first two months, he busied himself in taking the accounts of the collections realised by them from the beginning of Fussily 1208 up to his date of joining duties. He personally visited the Sadar Kutcheries or the Amil's places of residence for eliciting the information. The Amils did not keep any accounts or destroyed them prior to his arrival, so that not a single record of any kind was forthcoming. Official assistance from the former revenue officials was also lacking, as they had accompanied the Amil's or Naibs in their precipitated flight from the districts, apprehending insults and injury from the inhabitants for their rapine and oppression. For the preservation of peace, Routledge discharged all the Nawab's troops upon his assumption of office. These troops demanded arrears of pay. But it was difficult to ascertain their actual rates and also whether the sum advanced to them since the cession was for the Fussily year 1208 or previous year.

Among the reforms of Routledge the following may be mentioned. He posted the police in the districts for providing good protection to the property of the people and the travellers. A flourishing trade formerly existed in Azamgarh, Mahul, Nawabganj Reilly and Gorakhpur. But owing to the numerous duties on manufactures and even common necessaries of life, trade of every description was in the most languid state. Again Sayer and Rahdary duties were levied on the first arrival of the commodities and also on their transit from one parganah to another. In order to promote the interests of the merchants, Routledge recommended the abolition of these duties, control of the Chowki expenditure and a detailed examination of the Sayer collection, which he proposed to be levied on all manufactures at the Chowki of each parganah. In accordance with the orders of the Lieutenant Governor and the Board, issued on 14 July, 1802, Routledge concluded a settlement for three years at a fixed annual rent without destroying the confidence of the people. Takavi loans were granted to the ryots for improving the cultivation. In November 1802, Routledge proceeded to Butwal for forming a settlement of that district in conformity with the Board's orders dated 14 July, 1802. Parleys with the Raja's brother Lal Bahadur were also held for furthering the trade between Gorakhpur and Nepal.

In the western districts the conditions were also not encouraging. One of the problems of the Collectors was the management of turbulent Zamindars. In Sasni, Bhagwan Singh had openly rebelled. About 1803, Naunit Singh took possession of all lands in Anupshahr belonging to the Malguzar Raja Shyr. Raja Chatter Sal of Kanauj, paying over 1½ lakhs rupees revenue was proving troublesome in Kanauj, Etawah and other regions. Raja Ram Singh, the Zamindar of Chuckanagar was in no mood to surrender. The Nawab's Tehsildar Mir Zafar Ali appears to have connived at his escape towards the Chumbal, when J. Ryley, the Judge and Magistrate of Etawah, directed the Tehsildar of Luckna to seize him. Ryley was later admonished by the Governor General in Council, in June 1803, for this act and asked to induce the Raja to return.

Early in 1803, Archibald Seton, a Commissioner, was deputed to make the settlement of Reher and Kashipur. One of his assignments was to endeavour, with the Raja of Almora, to preserve the future tranquillity of the two districts. His despatches contain a vivid account of the condition of the districts and their relations with Nepal and Kumaun. Seton concluded a three years settlement with Sheo Lal the farmer of Kashipur.

ADMINISTRATION.

Under the new system of administration the temporary Commission issued by the Governor General in Council on 14 November, 1801, consisted of a Board of Commissioners with M. Leslie, A. Seton and J. Fombelle as members and Graeme Mercer as Secretary. The Board of Commissioners appointed Collectors for the districts under its charge, instructing them on the procedure to be adopted on reaching their new districts. Henry Wellesley's Commission was dissolved on 21 February, 1803, with all its offices, authorities and powers. The 7 Zillahs or districts of the provinces ceded by the Vazir were then formed into a division called the Provinces Ceded by the Nawab Vazir. These 7 districts were distinguished as Moradabad, Bareilly, Etawah, Farrukhabad, Kanpur, Allahabad and Gorakhpur. Appointment of a Judge and Magistrate, as well as a Collector, was also made. Registers and Assistants were provided to the Judges and Magistrates and Collectors, as also to the Courts of Circuit and Appeal. The Collectors were to manage the customs and duties of the Province. The Board of Revenue at Fort William was to superintend and control the land revenues and the several Collectors had to correspond with that Board according to its mode of correspondence with the Collectors in the Provinces of Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Banaras. A Secretary to the Government for the Affairs of the Ceded Provinces was appointed for facilitating the despatch of the extensive and complicated affairs of the Provinces. For the same purpose, the fourth seat at the Board of Revenue, abolished on 1 April, 1801, was revived. All Civil Officers of the Provinces were to correspond with the Secretary as in cases in which similar officers in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa or Banaras corresponded with any of the Secretaries to Government. All correspondence regarding the Ceded Provinces between the new Government and the Courts of Sudder Dewani and Nizamat Adalat, the Boards of Revenue and Trade, or any Public officers or individuals, was to be routed through this Secretary. A separate account for the revenue of the Ceded Provinces was to be maintained by the Accountant to the Board of Revenue. The Governor General in Council also made the following appointments:

M. Leslie, Member of the Board of Revenue ; John Fombelle, Secretary to the Government for the Affairs of the Ceded Provinces ; W. Leycester, Collector of Moradabad ; T. Thornhill, Collector of Bareilly ; R. Cunninghame, Collector of Etawah ; John Richardson, Collector of Kanpur; Richard Ahmuty, Collector of Allahabad; and John Routledge, Collector of Gorakhpur.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF DISTRICT MAGISTRATES AND COLLECTORS

The Governor General in Council authorised the Lieutenant Governor and the Board of Commissioners to frame regulations for the guidance of the

District Collectors. These regulations were transmitted to the Collectors on 10 March, 1802. Each Collector, invested with the office of Magistrate, was empowered to take cognisance of all flagrant violations of peace (e. g. murder, robbery, rape, severe wounding, maiming, etc.), forgery and counterfeiting of coins occuring subsequent to 10 November, 1801. At the headquarters of each Collector was established a Criminal Court, presided over by a Mufti assisted by some Indian officials, who noted the proceedings and took charge of the records. The Magistrate was to try each case in the open Court after hearing all parties concerned. He was to acquit the accused, if the charges against him remained groundless. But in doubtful or proved cases, he was to commit the accused for trial in the Criminal Court and order the attendance of the prosecutor and witnesses and removal of his entire proceedings to that Court. He alone was empowered to confine the culprit or hold him on bail. The Mufti was to begin his proceedings afresh and return them, with his Fatwah duly sealed to the Magistrate. In trial for murder, the Mufti was to base his verdict on the law of Yusuf and Muhammad, and not on that of Abu Hunufa. The prisoner was to be released, if acquitted by the Mufti. But if the Magistrate considered this acquittal as contrary to justice, he was to forward his own proceedings, along with the Mufti's, to the Court of the Circuit and Appeal at Bareilly. If the Mufti's Fatwah sentenced a prisoner to punishment, the Magistrate was likewise to refer the same to the Court at Bareilly. The Magistrate was empowered by his own authority, and with reference to the Mufti, to inflict punishment for offences under the rules established for the guidance of the Magistrates in the Lower Provinces subject to the Presidency of Bengal. The prisoner was given a subsistence allowance of one anna per day. The Magistrate had to send to the Court of Circuit and Appeal a statement, on the 5th of every month, giving an account of this allowance, as well as other contingent expenditure. On the same day the Magistrate had to send to the same Court, a tabulated statement in English and Persian of persons punished, released or committed for trial. He had to submit on the same day a statement, of persons not punished or committed for trial before the Criminal Court. For the "preservation of good order in the interior parts of the Zillah" which could be established by an efficient police, the Magistrate had to direct all farmers, Tehsildars and other officers to apprehend all persons in their sphere of authority accused of crimes (specified) or breaches of peace and send them to him for appropriate action. The Magistrate was enjoined among other things, to be guided by "the principles of equity and good conscience" in matters of a criminal nature or official duty not specified by these regulations.

SEBUNDY CORPS

With a view to post troops in the principal stations of the Ceded Provinces, Government in a notification dated 28th June, 1803, informed the

District Magistrates that troops might be retained by them temporarily, if required and inquired from them if the police force in their jurisdiction was sufficient or it had to be augmented. A similar inquiry was made about the district Sebundy Corps employed on escort duty or for maintaining law and order in the Judicial and Revenue departments. In the Gorakhpur district troops had not been employed since the early months of its acquisition, The Magistrate, A. Ross, therefore recommended an increase in it from 400 to 600 so that it could act in concert with the police as occasion arose. In the next month, the Corps was put under the charge of the Judge and Magistrate with all its records, and the Collector was instructed to requisition from the former additional guards when necessary.

SETTLEMENT

The settlement of land revenue with the owners of land was started from the Fussily year 1210 (September, 1802). A triennial settlement was made in the beginning and a proclamation issued that after the expiry of the period of 3 years, a further settlement for the same duration would be made at the Jama equal to that first settlement, in addition to 2/3 of the difference between Jama payable under the first settlement and the actual yearly produce of the land. At the end of the 6 years, a third settlement for 4 years would be made at the Jama of the second settlement in addition to 3/4 of the increase of the annual produce during the second term of three years. Thereafter, that is to say on the expiry of 10 years from the first settlement, a Permanent Settlement would be made for such lands as had improved the cultivation justifying the measure, on conditions which the Government considered just and equitable. This proclamation was embodied in Regulation XXV of 1803, and the scheme also received the approval of the Court of Directors on 28 August, 1804.

RELIEF TO CULTIVATORS

On 13 June, 1802, Government directed the Collectors to take immediate practical measures for the improvement and prosperity of the country. The customary Takavi advances in seed and money were to be made to the ryots and all reasonable encouragement afforded to them for the betterment of cultivation. Important details of the distribution of Takavi, seeds and advances (in cash and kind) are mentioned in the Government's letter to J. Routledge, dated 13 June, 1802. Remissions were also granted to the cultivators during periods of draught. During the failure of the monsoon, the prices of grains soared high in the Ceded Provinces. On 30 September, 1803, a circular was issued announcing a bounty on the import of grain into Banaras and the Ceded Provinces from Bengal.

MISCELLANEOUS

Government established a monopoly in salt in the Ceded Provinces including Farrukhabad, in November, 1802 and regulated its sale and purchase. It is also interesting to note that Government, in September, 1802, proposed to levy a tax on intoxicating liquors and drugs for preventing their illicit manufacture, as also to discourage their immoderate use which were proving "prejudicial to the health and morals of the people and to the peace and good order of society". In addition to the above, thereare various topics in this volume, dealing with the coinage and mints, the rights and duties of the Tehsildars, Amins, Mirdahs, Kanungoes etc., which are of interest to students of history.

The editing of this volume was originally entrusted to a Scholar. But due to unavoidable circumstances he could not edit it in time. In the circumstances, this work had to be undertaken and completed by this office. I am grateful to Sri K. P. Srivastava, M. A., Assistant Keeper of the Records, for his co-operation in preparing this volume for the press.

Allahabad.
May 3, 1955.

G. N. SALETORE,
Keeper of the Records,
Government of U. P.

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HENRY WELLESLEY'S CORRESPONDENCE

(1801-1803)

PART I

LETTERS ISSUED BY THE COLLECTOR GORAKHPUR TO THE HON'BLE HENRY WELLESLEY

1. J. Routledge, Collector to the Hon'ble Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Board of Commissioners for settling the Ceded Districts, Cawnpoor. Dated, 6th, December 1801, Azeemghur.

Having in obedience to the instructions contained in your letter of the 12th instant proceeded to take charge of the districts of Azeemghur &ca., it is now necessary for me to give you an account of my proceedings at this place.

On my arrival I delivered your Parwannah to Akber Ally Khan, the Amil, notifying my appointment of Collector and at the same time I applied to him for the accounts he was directed to furnish me and he daily promised immediate compliance till this morning, when, in consequence of my having been obliged to repeat my application in a more positive manner he acknowledged that he had neither a Sudder or Mofussil Hudhundy and that he could only furnish me with an account of his receipts since the commencement of the present Fussily year of his estimated Jummabundy for the whole year and an abstract of his Jumma Khurch. The enclosures 1, 2 and 3 are copies and translation to these accounts and by the first you will be pleased to observe, although the Khereef harvest has been nearly gathered, the amount realized by him is only Rs. 1,29,000; by the second that the Jumma for the whole year exclusive of Talook Atroulia and including Syer is Rs. 7,83,807/3/6; and by the third that he has only remitted to the Resident at Lucknow, the sum of Rs. 70,000/-, that the balance in his hands in Rs. 8,000 which he is to advance to Col. Sir E. Baillie according to orders from the Resident at Lucknow; and that the account of the disposal of the remainder of his receipts is not clearly stated. For this reason and as he cannot produce to me a receipt for the sum of Rs. 70,000/- stated to have been remitted by him, I beg leave to propose that his Jumma Khurch account should be investigated by the Resident at Lucknow, who must also be a better Judge than myself of the charges to be allowed, as well as possessed of more efficient means of recovering the balance that may appear to be due from him and for the clearer information of the Resident. I shall transmit to him as soon as the Kanoongoes have completed their accounts of the receipts by the Amils, Mofussil officers including Tulbana and every other extra article of collection. The Kanoongoes are now with me and have delivered to me an estimated account of the Jummabundy for the present year and of which the enclosure No. 4 is a copy and translation. Talook Atraulia is included in it and the amount exceeds that of the Amils in the sum of Rs. 23,974/12/6. But neither of these accounts can be depended on and I therefore hope to be excused from giving an opinion as to the amount likely to be realized. For the season is far advanced and I have not yet had time to obtain regular accounts of the assets of the district but my most strenuous endeavours shall be used to realize the amount of the Kanoongoe's statement if it can be done not only without prejudice to the country but with such justice and moderation as may tend to promote the agriculture of the ensuing year.

Although I have only been a short time in the district the number of arzees presented to me have enabled me to obtain some knowledge of its present state and which is that it is entirely without any sort of administration, that the inhabitants are most cruelly oppressed and the Jumma declining so rapidly that without the introduction of some system the whole Province, which is now nearly a waste, would in the course of one or two years more become an entire scene of desolation. Of the number of petitions presented to me, I beg leave to enclose copies of ten of them as they will enable you to form some idea of the grievances to which all those I have received contain a representation and point out the necessity I have been under of availing myself of the discretionary power allowed me in Mr. Secretary Mercer's letter of the 19th Instt. For although the Amil has not furnished me with the Cabooleats on which his Mofussil Jumma is formed, I am so convinced that the realization of the revenue can be better effected by taking charge of it that I have deemed it my duty to accept of the Amil's resignation and have delivered to him your Parwannah transmitted to me for this purpose by Mr. Secretary Mercer and as further reason for having taken this step before I received the Cabooleats from the Amil, I beg leave to state that I have repeatedly but in vain applied for them, that any further delay would make the inhabitants dispaired of benefiting by the change that the collections have always been made without a regard to any previous agreement, that Cabooleats though taken by force have never attended to if more could be obtained for after exacting the amount stipulated. For the present Amil has always taken as much of the produce as he could realize, if any remained after the rent specified in the Cabooleats had been paid to him.

I have already stated that the Amil has neither a Sudder nor Mofussil Kistbundy and for the want of the latter I have nothing to guide me in drawing out the directions. I have thought it necessary to give to the Tehseeldars whom I have appointed for making their monthly demands of revenue except the estimated Jummabundy account delivered to me by the Kanoongoes and agreeably to this account I have drawn out the accompanying Kistbundy marked No. 5 and after deducting from the Jummabundy the Syer collections, you will be pleased to observe that it corresponds with it in respect to the sum total of the land revenue. But as the Jummabundy account cannot be depended on and being sensible how much care is requisite in the commencement of the business, I have endeavoured by my instructions to the Kanoongoes to throw all responsibility upon them. The enclosure No. 6 is a copy of these instructions and in which I have directed the Kanoongoes to furnish me with an account of the rates and rules of assessment and I have imposed it as a particular duty on them to assist the Tehseeldars in drawing out the summonses for the monthly Kists to countersign them and to take counterparts of the receipts given by the Tehseeldars for all payments of revenue, to transmit to me written accounts of the causes of the monthly demands being for more or less than the proportions stated in the Kistbundy, I have furnished them with and on the other hand that the Malgoozars may not from too much indulgence prove refractory, I have thought it necessary to issue a publication of which the enclosure No. 7 is a copy. In this publication, after recapitulating my instructions to the Kanoongoes and stating that the happiness of the Ryots and the improvement of the country at large are the principal objects of the system now introduced, I have laid down rules for the realization of the revenue and in which I have thought it necessary to declare that in case any Malgoozar shall refuse to obey a summons regularly served on him for the payment of revenue and for which he cannot give a satisfactory reason, he shall be punished by a fine not exceeding Rs. 100/- but subject to my approval or disapproval. And where landholders are proved on evidence taken on oath to have forcibly resisted a written process directed to them they shall be liable to a confiscation of their lands and that they shall be actually confiscated and not restored to them without your express permission. In the Jummabundy account you will be pleased to observe that the Syer is stated at Rs. 33,000 for the collection of which there are 69 Chaukees but my time since I arrived here had been so entirely engrossed by the attention I have been obliged to give to the accounts of the land revenue that I have not been able either to take a list of the articles on which duties are collected or of the rates of duties, but which shall form the subject of a separate address and in the meantime I have provided for this collection in the manner stated in the 10th article of my instructions to the Kanoongoes as well as for the police of the country in the 4th and 5th articles. And I shall be happy if they meet with your approbation and on the contrary I shall lose no time in making any alteration or adding any amendment to them that you may be pleased to propose.

In the enclosure No. 4, I have inserted the names of the Mofussil Tehseeldars whom I have appointed and on my return to this district I shall do myself the honour of proposing an allowance for each of them. No. 7 and 8 are copies of two Parwannahs from the Resident at Lucknow to Akber Ally Khan and agreeably to which he informs me he has discharged all the troops that were either employed by himself or stationed by the Vizeer in this district.

On my return from Allahabad I despatched a Parwannah to the Amil of Kheiraghur and another to the Kanoongoes of that district directing them to attend me with their papers and accounts at Jounpoor or in the event of my leaving that place prior to their arrival to follow me to Azeemghur. I now expect they will soon reach me and it is my intention to proceed to that quarter in June to investigate the funds of the several Sub-divisions and to report the result to you. In the meantime I shall address the Resident at Lucknow for information on the nature of that Amil's engagements and those of the Raja of Bulloul with the Vizeer's Government as it has been reported to me but I know not with what degree of truth, that they have Mokkurrerree Pattahs. I also at the same time wrote to Munsoor Beg the Amil of Pergunnah Mahole and to the Kanoongoes thereof, to the above effect; but although that district is adjoining to Azeemgur, neither the Amil, his Naib or the Kanoongoes have yet attended me. I have therefore been under the necessity of appointing a Tehseeldar to take an account of Munsoor Beg's Wassillaut or Mofussil collection since the commencement of the present Fussily year and at the same time to realize the current revenue. The enclosure No. 8 is a copy of the Parwannah to be delivered by him and to Munsoor Beg and I have also furnished him with instructions similar to those addressed to the Tehseeldars of Azeemghur and the same directions will be immediately issued to the Kanoongoes, as have been given to those here. Not having either a detailed or abstract Jummabundy account of the Mofussil Jumma of Mahole for this year, I have ordered the Tehseeldar, in conjunction with the Kanoongoes to draw out a Mofussil Kistbundy according to the Hal Hassil or present assets of the country and I expect to be able to visit that Pergunnah in the end of the ensuing month, when I shall make the necessary enquiries on the spot and report the result to you without any delay.

I shall leave this tomorrow morning for Gooruckpoor where I shall arrive on the 2nd of the ensuing month. And as I have Parwannahs directed the several Kanoongoes in that extensive district to meet me at the town with their papers and accounts and also the Rajas and principal Zemindars to be in attendance, I trust I shall soon be enabled to proceed in to Nawaubgunge.

2. J. Routledge, Collector to the Hon'ble Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Board of Commisssoner's for settling the Ceded Districts in Oude, Cawnpoor. Dated, 1st January, 1802, Gopalpoor on the banks of the Dewa.

I had the honour of addressing you from Azeemghur on the 28th Ultimo and of transmitting for your information several Persian enclosures among which were two statements of the estimated Jummabundy for the present year of all the Pergunnahs composing (as I then thought) the ceded district of Azeemghur and you will no doubt be at a loss to account for Mownaut Bunjun not being included in either of them and the reason of which I now beg leave to explain.

The Amil informed me that it was a separate collection and not included in his Cabooleat and that he had no account of it and as I had not the honour of receiving from you a Parwannah to the person in charge of it notifying my appointment of Collector and it having been reported to me that this small district was held as a Jagir by one of the Begums at Fyzabad, I declined taking possesion of it till this morning, when it occurred to me that in consequence of it's assets forming a part of the amount at which the district of Azeemghur has been ceded, you may have concluded that it was under the charge of the Amil and consequently that the Parwannahs you honoured me with referred to it as a Mehal under his collection.

I hope this explanation will be a sufficient reason for my not taking charge of it during my stay at Azeemghur and I beg leave to assure you that I have by my instructions to the Tehsildar, whom I have appointed to make the collections and by the Parwannahs I have addressed to the Kanoongoes and the person incharge of it, taken every possible precaution against any loss or inconvenience arising from the delay.

3. J. Routledge to the Hon'ble Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Board of Commissioners for settling the Ceded Districts., dated, 14th January, 1802, Gooruckpoor.

In obedience to the commands contained in your letter of the 8th ultimo, I have the honour of informing you that after I had concluded my proceedings in Azeemghur I repaired to this province and although, a greater delay has happened than I apprehended from the orders I had previously issued to the Kanoongoes, I this day assumed the exclusive management of it. Those orders were not obeyed in consequence of my not having issued them through the Amil, Mofussil Tehseeldars, and I was therefore, on my arrival within the limits of the province, under the necessity of repeating them together with similar orders to the Mofussil Tehsildars to repair with their accounts to the town of Gooruckpoor and from the great distance of the Mehals sevral days elapsed before they were all assembled.

In the meantime my best endeavours were used in prevailing on the Nabob's troop stationed here to proceed to Lucknow where only their accounts could be properly adjusted, their B ukshees or Pay Masters, residing there and from whence assignments for their pay had always been issued to the Amil but without any specification of the rates which precluded all possibility of a final settlement being made with them on the spot. They delivered to me their accounts as drawn out by themselves and the particulars of which are detailed in the enclosure No. 1 which is a copy of a letter I gave them to be delivered to the Resident at Lucknow. They had been both exremely clamorous and insolent and I experienced much difficulty in persuading them to quit the town which they left on the following day, but are still encamped on the opposite banks of the river Raptee where they employed themselves according to their usual practices in plundering the adjacent villages and also under various pretences detained several Zemindars and Kanoongoes repairing to me with their accounts. In consequence of representations made to me of these outrages and conceiving that they expected to receive arrears of pay up to the day of their arrival at Lucknow however long they might unnecessary protract their March, I sent them a Parwannah of which the enclosure no. 3 is a copy and which I shall also send to the Resident at Lucknow. In order to ascertain the exact number present, it was my intention to have mustered them, but with the exception of Jehangeer's Battalion none of them had uniforms or any sort of dress or arms by which I could distinguish them from their camp followers and that under those circumstances the object of mustering them would be defeated and I therefore declined making any attempt to ascertain their exact numbers. But to prevent as far as laid in my power, the Resident from being misled, I transmitted him a copy of Nonit Roy's Jumma Khurch in a letter of which the enclosure No. 3 is a copy.

Nonit Roy I found in charge of the collections on the part of Meer Kazim Alli Khan, the Amil, and shortly after my arrival he delivered to me the above mentioned Jumma Khurch or statement of his receipts and disbursements from the commencement of the present Fussily year up to the 30th Shaban, corresponding with the 17 Poos or 5 January, 1802. The enclosure No. 4 is a copy and translation of this account and I have no doubt that you will be sensible that all I can do will be to unravel the particulars of the balance and to state the sum which may ultimately appear to be due from his constituent when all the accounts of his collections shall be finally adjusted, but that I possess no means whatever of enforcing the payment of it. How. ever inadmissible many of the charges stated in this account will appear to you, it will no doubt strike you as still more extraordinary that he should have omitted to include in it so considerable a part of his collections as are stated in the Wassilbaukee or Mofussil account of them as drawn out in my presence by the several Kanoongoes confronted with his Tehseeldars who realized the amount, but which is not the whole of what I shall shortly proceed to shew is due from him and of which the Kanoongoes have only an amount of Rs. 1794/6/3. The enclosure No. 5 is a copy and translation of the Wassilbaukee account exhibiting a sum realized by Nonit Roy on account of the present Fussily year of Rs. 122340/9/- but exclusive of which after deducting the above mentioned sum of Rs. 1794/6/- paid to him here. The following underrenters represent their having discharged through their agents at Lucknow to Meer Kazim Alli on account of their leases for this year Vizt.

Sheikh Ferhut Alli.	Rs.	14,000/-/-
Ram Sahahee.	Rs.	250/-/-
Total	Rs.	14,250/-/-

The receipts or acknowledgements for these sums are also represented to have been granted to the agents who made the payments to Meer Kazim Alli that they have been written for and in a few days will, as the farmers expect, be transmitted to them and that they will forward them to me as vouchers for the payments. I have however taken the precaution to cause them to enter into written engagements to pay the amount into the treasury at this station in the event of their not being able to produce the receipt in question when I shall require them and which cannot but be deemed equitable the amount having been realized from the Ryots as a part of the assets of the current year. Besides the two farmers above mentioned, I am also informed by the Kanoongoes of Ruttunpoor Bansee that Ibrahim Alli Khan who rents a Tuppeh in that pergunnah at the usual Jumma of Rs. 1337/-/- has in the same manner paid his revenue for this year to Kazim Alli and that he has no account of it. I have therefore issued a summons to Ibrahim Alli Khan's Mofussil deputy directing him to explain his Wassillaut to the Tehseeldar whom I have appointed to make the collections of this Pargunnah. At the time I summoned the Amils, Mofussil Tehseeldars and Kanoongoes to repair to this place with their accounts. I was under the necessity of leaving one of his Peishkar's and a few peons in each Pargunnah. The collections they may have made in the meantime will be ascertained on the return of the Kanoongoes and should they be remitted either to Lucknow or any difficulty be experienced in recovering the amount from them, I shall report the circumstance to you in order that Kazim Alli may be made responsible for it.

As Nonit Roy could not proceduce to me the Resident's receipts for the sum of Rs. 30,152/6/- as stated in his Jumma Khurch to have been remitted to

Lucknow or shew any authority for the disbursement made by him in the province, I beg to leave to propose that his account should be investigated and adjusted by the Resident and that in the meantime in order to accelerate the adjustment of it a peremtory demand should be made on Kazim Alli Khan, the Amil, for the sum his deputy has collected on account of the present year and which appears to be as follows.

Amount collected according to the Mofussil. Kanoongoe's account.	Rs. 122,340/9/-
Amount paid to Kazim Alli Khan by the agents of Sheikh Furhut Alli and Ram Sahaee	Rs. 14,250/-/-.
Total amount due from Kazim Alli Khan	Rs. 136,590/9/-

The enclosure No. 6 is a copy and translation of the Mofussil Kanoongoes account of the Jummabundy for the present Fussily year and I am much concerned that its amount is considerably less than the Sudder Jumma formed by the Amil for the preceding year. It is only an estimated account and I trust that when the assets of the several villages are exactly ascertained, their aggregate amount will exceed the estimate now delivered in by the Kanoongoes. That unusual oppressions were committed by the Amil in the preceding year cannot be doubted from the accounts I have received from all quarters, and the commandants of the Nabob's troops who accompanied the Amil and by his directions enforced the payment of his exactions, acknowedged to me that no regard whatever was paid either to written engagements or local customs, that not only the whole of the crops that could be seized or were carried off by the Amil but also the cattle, and every sort of property belonging either to the Zemindars or Royts and they particulary instanced the oppression excercised on Jobe Rouje Singh, Raja of Bastee and I have therefore no hesitation in believing the assertions of the Kanoongoes and Zemindars that the great decrease of Jaidaud in the present year is entirely owing to the Amil's breach of engagements and all local customs in the preceding year in the cultivation in which the revenue of the present year must of course entirely depend. For could it even be expected that men though accustomed to oppression would, if possessed of the means to cultivate their lands to the same extent as formerly however small and labour entirely for the advantage of an Amil (whose continuance in the province they had no reason to doubt) but they were in many places by his seizure of their cattle and personal property absolutely deprived of the means of doing it and the consequence was that numbers of Royts quitted their villages and those Zemindars whom he reported to the Resident as refractory either defended themselves and their remaining Ryots or retired to the jungles. In either case the cultivation in more paces was much neglected and in some almost entirely relinquished, the produce being barely equal to the consumption of the cultivators and their families and in no part of the country is there sugarcane or any other article of cultivation but the common necessaries of life, although the soil is proverbial for its fertility and will certainly yield the most abundant crops of all the valuable articles of cultivation. Though the uncultivated state of this province has been long and generally known, yet it so far exceeds all that could be imagined that I find it impossible by any description I can give to convey to you any adequate idea of its desolated state. For I have been credibly informed that in one year above four hundred thousand Ryots emmigrated from it and since which numbers have continued to emmigrate and those who remained never cultivated from fear of oppression to the extent they were capable of.

To obtain some information of the exactions made by Kazim Alli Khan in the preceding year, I directed the several Kanoongoes to deliver in a report of them as far as came under their observation and of which the enclosure No. 7 is a copy and translation but it contains only a part of them, the Kanoongoes having informed me that they had no account of his exactions under the heads of Russoom, Nuzzeranna. I was also induced to call for this account from a motive of making him, should it meet with your approbation, responsible for such deficiency as may arise in the Jumma for the present year and at which the province has been ceded to the Company. For it is obvious that the rapine and depredation which he committed in 1208 Fussily, must by ruining the cultivators and depriving them of their livestock and grain for seed and which he caused to be sold have operated powerfully towards the declension of the assets for 1209. I also beg leave to state that many arzees have been presented to me by the different Rajas, Talukdars etc., entreating that he should be compelled to refund what he thus arbitrarily exacted from them. It indeed appears that he anticipated the cession of the province and thence determined to complete its desolation for his own private advantage. For not satisfied in seizing the whole of the crops or the total value of them, he by personal severity and degradation obliged the Malguzars to dispose of what other property they possessed to satisfy his inordinate avarice. That a man of this description should be allowed to rob the whole country with impunity to ruin its inhabitants and seriously to injure the current year's revenue are acts of such turpitute, as ought not, in my humble opinion, to be admitted without adequate retrospection, and which I conceive if the terms of his Cabooleat were literally adhered to, would be quite unauthorized, for in the usual language of Cabooleats, Amils and farmers are bound to exert themselves for the increase of cultivation and the prosperity of the country.

I have the pleasure of informing you that all the Rajas and Zemindars mentioned in the detail transmitted in your letter of the 8th Ultimo as refractory are in attendance with me except Raja Pertab Singh and Kooer Doneah Singh who are prevented from coming by indisposition, but have sent their Vakils with arzees written in the most respectful terms and they as well as every other class of inhabitants express the sincerest satisfaction at the change which has taken place in their situations.

The enclosure No. 8 to a list of the Tehseeldars whom I have appointed to make the collections and whom I have furnished with instructions nearly similar to those I issued for the same purposes in Azeemghur and I shall hereafter do myself the pleasure of proposing an establishment for each of them.

4. J. Routledge to Colonel William Scott, the Resident at Lucknow. Dated the 26th, January, 1802, Soorij Kund.

The soubadars of the Nabob's troops lately stationed at Nawaubgunge have applied to me for a letter to you in order that their accounts with the late Amil Hingun Khan may be submitted to your inspection. Hingun Khan is ready to pay up whatever may appear to be justly due to them.

5. J. Routledge, to the Hon'ble Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Board of Commissioners for settling the Ceded Districts in Oudh, Cawnpoor. Dated the 26th January, 1802, Soorij Kund, near Fyzabad.

On the 14th instant I did myself the honor of informing you that I had that day assumed the exclusive management of the province of Gooruckpoor and of transmitting several enclosures which I hope have met with your approbation.

Shortly after my arrival at the town of Gooruckpoor several petitions were presented to me from all parts of the country and my time in hearing and passing orders on them was wholly occupied from the 14th, till the 17th, when I proceeded towards Nawaubgunge and arrived there on the 23rd and in consequence of my having previously deputed Meer Sokhawut Alli to take an account of Hingun Khan the late Amil's Wassillaut I found all the Kanoongoes, Rajas and principal Zemindars in attendance, but Hingun Khan himself had before Meer Sohkawut Alli's arrival retired from the city of Fyzabad on the opposite side of the Dewa to Naubgunge. His Dewan or Deputy Melloo Lall delivered to me his Jumma Khurch account of which the enclosure No. 1 is a copy and translation. His statement of the payment into the Lucknow treasury is correct as it agrees with an account some time ago transmitted to me by the Resident and I can have, no doubt of the sum stated to have been advanced to the Vizeer's troops that were stationed with him being also correct, that is being on account of their pay for the present year, for they themselves acknowledge having recived it and by the enclosure No. 2 a copy and translation of the Amil's reply to a Parwannah I addressed him on the subject it appears that with preceding year their pay amounted to Rs. 41,177 and that the same number of men served with him since the commencement of 1209 Fussily. The balance due to them amounts to above Rs. 6000/-/- which Hingun Khan has promised to advance so them in the course of three days and I have signified to the men that they are not to be retained in the service of Government. I have also directed the late Amil to proceed to Lucknow to explain his Jumma Khurch account to the Resident to whose decision I beg leave to recommend its being submitted. His charge for pergunnah establishments appears to me as most exorbitant and his two following charges are in my opinion totally unadmissible.

The enclosure No. 3 is a copy and translation of the Mofussil Kanoongoes account of the late Amil's Wassillaut, by which you will be pleased to observe that the collections have been made according to the Jumma of the preceding year and that the amount realized by him up to the 22nd of Poos is stated at Rs. 40, 465/15/- I produced this account to Hingun Khan on his repairing to me this morning for the first time. He objected to it and the Kanoongoes who drew out their accounts yesterday and crossed the river with me this morning for the purpose of properly adjusting them positively, insisted on the correctness of it, but I thought it but justice to Hingun Khan to comply with his request to issue a Parwannah to Meer Sokhawut Alli to have the particulars of this account checked in the presence of all the parties concerned, which will require a space of twelve or fifteen day at the expiration of which I expect to receive it and shall without any delay do myself the honor of forwarding it to you, that the net balance due from Hingun Khan may then be recovered from him.

The enclosure No. 4 is a copy and translation of the Mofussil Kanoongoes account of the Jummabundy for the present year and which falls short of the Jumma of the preceding year in the sum of Rs. 28,920/-. You will be pleased to observe that it is only an estimated account and that should the country be capable of yielding without any strain a larger sum no part of it shall be lost to Government and which will be exhibited in a detailed account. I shall have the honor of transmitting you at the conclusion of the year of the collections in each village. In order to realize a revenue equivalent to that of the preceding year the same means must have been adopted and the country would of course have remained in the same desolated state and after defraying the expense of troops etc., the net revenue payable to Government would most certainly be much short of the clear amount that may now be expected after defraying the expense of a Tahseeldar and his establishment and the consequent increase of cultivation in the ensuing year will most amply compensate for any deficiency that may happen in the amount at which the district was ceded. To shew what the clear annual revenue would be in the event of concrete measures being used, I beg leave to refer you to the enclosure No. 2 and also to shew that the sum which may be now expected will not be much short of the amount at which the district has been ceded. I beg leave to enclose No. 5 a copy and translation of a report I directed several Mofussil Kanoongoes to deliver to me in writing. By this report you will be pleased to observe that the funds of the villages added to the Jumma are overrated in the sum of Rs. 14075/- and which I humbly conceive must either be accounted for by the Nabob or a list be transmitted to me of the remainder of the villages which the late Amil informed me were as he understood situated near Byarain Gaut at the distance of about forty miles from Nawaubgunge.

Exclusive of the amount of the land revenue and Syer collections of the Jummabundy, I was informed that the Sab of Mohooha-fruit (from which a spirituous liquor is distilled), constitutes a source of revenue in this district. The amount derived from it is of course liable to fluctuation according as the season is favourable or the contrary. In the former case it yeilds about Rs. 10,000 and the Kanoongoes informed me that in the preceeding year Hingun Khan even realized Rs. 11,000.

I have great pleasure in acquainting you that the satisfaction expressed by all classes of people at the charge which has taken place was equal to that of the inhabitants of Gooruckpoor.

6. J. Routledge, Collector, to the Hon'ble Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Board of the Commissioner for settling the Ceded Districts in Oude. Dated 8th February, 1802, Mahole, Kanouge.

On the 26th ultimo I had the honour of transmitting you on account of my proceedings in Nawaubgunge Rheilly whence I proceeded without any delay to this district, which I reached on the 29th.

I am sorry to inform you that in consequence of the neglect of Munsoor Beg, the late Amil, to Khereef rice crop was almost every where carried off by the Ryots. It is the principal harvest in this district, as will appear by the enclosure No. 1 a copy and translation of the Mofussil Kistbundy delivered to me by the several Kanoongoes, and according to which the balance due from Munsoor Beg is Rs. 64,625/2/6. It is calculated up to the end of Aughun. Mohammud whom I deputed from Azeemghur to take an a ccount of Munsoor Beg's Wassillaut having arrived at his Cutcherry on the 12th Poos, corresponding with the 1st of the preceding month, of this sum it appears by the enclosure no. 2 a copy and translation of the late Amil's Wassillaut that he has only realized the sum of Rs. 38,131/15/. But I humbly conceive that until my Tehseeldar arrived in the district he is responsible according to his enagements with the Nabob Vizeer as I presume they were in full force during his continuance in charge of the districts for the amount of the fixed instalments due from the district and which as before stated are on account of Koorcartic and Aughun the collections for these months having been receivable by him.

In Mr. Secretary Mercer's letter of the 19th, Decr. I am directed to make enquiries into the state of the engagements existing between Munsoor Beg and his Zemindars and farmers and left a discretionary power to take charge of the collections of his Mofussil Jumma, or to continue it with him. But I am concerned to inform you that in consequence of his having retired from the district previous to the arrival of my Tehseeldar, I was not only precluded from obtaining any account of his Mofussil engagements, but was under the necessity without any alternative to assume the immediate charge of the collections. Derrum Narain, the Mutsuddy attending on the part of Munsoor Beg, at his Cutcherry having declared that whatever engagements had been executed were at Akberpoor with Mansoor Beg who had also positively prohibited him from giving one written account formed from his recollection of there. Under these circumstances, I was obliged to direct the Tehseeldar to make his demands for the monthly Kists according to the enclosure No. 3, a copy and translation of the Kanoongoe's account of the funds of the district, but you will be pleased to observe that in consequence of the Khereef harvest having every where been gathered, it will be extremely difficult to collect according to this Kistbundy, for attention must be paid to the representations of the Ryots or no improvement can be expected in the cultivation of the ensuing season, and as Munsoor Beg has neglected to collect the Kists allotted to the first three months of the year in which the district was under his entire charge, a defalcation in the total estimated amount may be apprehended at the close of the year. In order to shew the assets of the district in the preceding year, I beg leave to enclose No. 4 a copy and translation of Munsoor Beg's Jumma Wassilbauke delivered to me by the Kanoongoes. The Jumma exceeds that farmed for the present year in the sum of Rs. 12,387/5/9 but the balance at the close of the year as stated at Rs. *(*missing).

Although I conceive that Munsoor Beg is responsible for Rs. 26,491/3/6 the balance of the Kists for the three first months of the present year, I have included it in the Kistbundy account of which the enclosure No. 1 is a copy. He certainly has not realized it from the district and although bound, as I presume, to account for it according to his engagements with the Nabob Vizeer great difficulty may be experienced in recovering it from him. As I have been informed he is considerably in arrears on account of the several farms in the preceding Fussily year and which I trust you will deem a sufficient reason for the measures I have taken to realize it with the Kists of the present and ensuing month and it may be remitted in the demands for the remaining Kists of the year, should you be pleased to consider Munsoor Beg alone as responsible for the payment of it.

The enclosure No. 5 is a copy and translation of a Wassilbaukee of the amount of assignments granted by Munsoor Beg and to the commanding officers of troops who accepted of bonds from several Malguzars in this district and on receiving them granted to Munsoor Beg their receipts for the amount as the balance of pay due to them on account of the preceeding Fussily year, 1208. The amount realized is included in the account of Munsoor Beg's Wassillaut since the 1st of Koor last, it having been realized by the holders of the assignments since that period and is consequently a part of the assets of the present year. The Commandants were collecting the balance when I arrived here, but I immediately ordered them to desist and to quit the district without any delay. The enclosure No. 6 is a copy and translation of an answer from the several Kanoongoes to a Parwannah I wrote them on this subject and which will prevent any altercation from ensuing with Munsoor Beg respecting the recovery of the sum realized, should he pretend to be entitled to receive credit for it under the plea of the assignments being granted for arrears of pay on account of the past although realized from the Jaidaud of the present year.

Shortly after my arrival I ordered the troops stationed here to be paraded and a muster of them taken of which the enclosure No. 6 is a copy and translation. I was informed they composed the whole number of the Vizeer's troops stationed in this district and that those to whom Munsoor Beg had granted assignments belonged to the district of Akberpoor and therefore to obviate any demand he may prefer to be allowed credit for the sum realized by them as a part of their pay either for the past or present year I called upon the several Kanoongoes for their report respecting them and of which the enclosure (missing), is a copy and translation of a statement of arrears of pay due to the troops stationed here and which the Commandants delivered to me. The balance is Rs. 3846/7/-which I directed them to receive from Munsoor Beg and at the same time informed them that they were not to be retained in the service of Government. By this statement you will be pleased to observe that the net amount of pay receivable by these troops for the preceding four months of the present Fussily year 1209 is Rs. 6739/8/3 which when deducted from Munsoor Beg's Wassillaut leaves a balance due from him to Government of Rs. 31,392/6/9 and which sum I beg leave to recommend being peremptorily demanded of him, for should it be postponed till he has completed his collections in Akberpoor some difficulty may be experienced in recovering it from him.

Having been informed that there were several mud forts in this district, I summoned the proprietors and informed them that as no demand would ever be made for more than the just dues of Government, they would not require these places as asylums to retire to in order either to evade the payment of undue exactions or to commit exactions themselves and that as they would be protected by Government it became necessary for them to place sole dependance on that protection and to demolish their forts. After some little hesitation they all consented and I received from them written engagements to destroy their forts within 20 days from this date. The enclosures No. 29 etc., are copies of these engagements and I have directed the Tehseeldar to depute proper people to superintend the performance of them and to report it to me, but should there be any delay, I beg leave to recommend that a party of sepoys be sent to assist in destroying them.

I hope you will not consider my having been obliged to place three farmers in this district under military restraint as any exception to the general satisfaction expressed at the change of administration for my having apprehended these persons has considerably increased it. Their names are Surbjeet Singh and his relations Beljore Singh and Surnam Singh of the Purwar or Rajpoot caste. Their Jumma was originally Rs. 21,000 but a deduction Rs. 5,000/- was made from it in the manner stated in the enclosure No. 9 a copy and translation of a report delivered time by the Commandants of the Vizeer's Talooks. For your further information respecting them. I also beg leave to enclose No. 10 a copy and translation of another report I received from the Kanoongoes of this year's revenue. It appears they have only paid Rs. 5 to Munsoor Beg and about Rs. 600 to my Tehseeldars. Surbject Singh positively refused to attend the Tehseeldar's Cutcherry and when I summoned him after my arrival here, he came attended with abont 200 armed men and in consequence of his equivocal answers to my demands for the arrears of revenue due from him and his two relations I was under the necessity of ordering his followers to retire and of placing a guard over their persons. On the following day I was informed that a rescue would be attempted and therefore to avoid any confusion I deemed it my duty to apply to the command of my officer at Azeemghur for the party of Sepoys mentioned in my letter to your Military Secretary of the 3rd instant.

The guard is arrived and I shall proceed with the persons to Azeemghur where I beg leave to recommend their being kept in confinement until the arrears stated by the Kanoongoes to be due from them shall be liquidated, their forts demolished and responsible security given for their future peaceable behaviour. Should you be pleased to allow them to reside in Mahole, for you will perceive by the two last mentioned enclosures that they are Zemindars of the adjoining district of Akberpoor and only lately introduced as farmers into that of Mahole. In the meantime I have directed the Tehseeldar to attach and dispose of with presence of the Kanoongoes their personal property in satisfaction of the balance due from them to Government and immediately to proceed to the demolition of their fort.

7. Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the Ceded Districts to the Judge and Magistrate of Gooruckpoor. Dated the 15th February 1802.

In all civil cases which may be brought before you, you will after the fullest investigation decide according to your Judgment of the merits of the case. You will keep a separate and regular diary in the Persian language of your proceedings in the same manner as you have already been directed to do in matters relative to the revenue an appeal being open from your decision to the Board of Commissioners under the same restrictions as those observed in the Courts of Adawlat in the Lower Provinces.

Your authority as Magistrate will be the same as that entrusted to the Magistrates in the Lower Provinces, you are however authorised to deviate from the prescribed rules in the Lower Provinces in any point which may appear to you to render such deviation necessary.

8. J. Routledge, Collector to the Hon'ble Henry, Wellesley, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Board of Commissioner for settling the Ceded Districts in Oude. Dated 19th February, 1802, Azeemghur.

In my address to you from Mahole of the 8th instant, I stated the necessity I had been under of placing Surbjeet Singh and his two relations Biljore Singh and Surnam Singh under a guard of sepoys and that I should proceed with them to this station.

Enclosed I have the honor of transmitting No. 1 a copy of their village Wassillaut from the commencement of the present year and No. 2 a copy of their Wassilbaukee for the same period. By these accounts you will be pleased to observe that the amount realized by them is Rs. 10,000/12/2 and that the amout paid by them is only Rs. 605, viz., 5 to the late Amil Munsoor Beg and Rs. 600 to my Tehseeldar.

Since the receipt of these accounts I have repeatedly demanded from the prisoners the balance due from them to Government, according to their Jumma of the preceding Fussily year which they have promised to discharge by three instalments at distant periods on condition of being immediately released, but exclusive of the strong objections that appear to me against releasing them, they can give no sort of security either for the regular liquidation of their balances or their peaceable behaviour in future and which I beg leave to recommend being made an indispensable condition of their obtaining their discharge and until they can satisfactorily accomplish both these objects. I propose taking them with me to the town of Gooruckpoor.

9. J. Routledge, Collector to the Hon'ble Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Board of Commissioners for settling the Ceded Districts in Oude. Dated 19th February, 1802, Azeemghur.

On my first arrival here in December last I found that Akber Alli Khan, the late Amil had forty persons in close confinement. The prisoners were of two descriptions ; thirty four were confined on the plea of balances of revenue being due from them, (seven on account of 1208 Fussily and Seventy seven on that of 1209 or the current year) and five on allegations of theft and one on a charge of murder.

On examining the revenue prisoners it appeared that five of them were hostages and twenty nine principals consisting of both Zemindars and farmers and that some of them had been in custody twelve and eleven months.

On entering into an investigation of the claims against each individual, I requested Akber Alli Khan to attend personally during the course of it. He at first complied but shortly thereafter he abruptly retired, as the explanations given by the prisoners and the difficulty he found in substantiating his demands against them proved very unpleasant to him. In fact the accounts two officers produced were so vague and so weakly supported either by written or verbal evidence that I thought it my duty to discharge the whole of the revenue prisoners, on receiving security from them for their personal appearance whenever they might again be called upon in regard to the burning in question.

Among the revenue prisoners whom I discharged in December was a person named Bukhloo Pahtuck confined both on account of a balance of revenue and as Akber Alli's report stated because his brother was connected with a band of robbers. But as no charge of robbery was alleged against Pahtuck himself, I released him after taking security for his appearance.

I now beg leave to enclose a copy of the late Amil's list of the criminal prisoners and to submit the following short statement of my proceedings on the 13th instant.

10. J. Routledge, Collector to the Hon'ble Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Board of Commissioners for settling the Ceded Districts in Oude. Dated 20th, February. 1802, Azeemghur.

Enclosed I have the honor of transmitting No. 1 a copy and translation of a statement of rates of duties levied on exports and imports at the custom office at station and No. 2 a copy and translation of a statement of receipts and disbursements from the 23rd September, 1801 to the 31st ultimo. They were formed by Myahram to whom the sum of Rs. 852 was remitted previous to my arrival here in December and in the course of the preceding month the sum of Rs. 1661/2/6 was paid into the treasury at this station.

I am sorry I can obtain no account of these collections in the preceding year owing to the removal of Kooer Allum Chund and Mansub Roy the Gomashtas of Myahram who had the entire charge of the collections for the Kanoongoes were not allowed to take counterpart of the accounts of their daily receipts.

You will be pleased to observe by the account No. 2 that the charges of establishment have been defrayed out of the collections and that the sum of Rs. 852 is due from Myahram a copy of whose receipt I beg leave to enclose.

From the knowledge persons whom I found in charge of these collections may be supposed to possess I have been induced to continue them and beg leave to enclose No. 3 an account of the monthly establishment which I hope will meet with your approbation and you will be pleased to observe by it that I have discontinued the seven sepoys belonging to the Vizeer and appointed a Mohrir on the part of the Sudder Kanoongoe to take accounts of the daily receipts.

In the statement I had the honor of receiving with your letter of the 12th December the customs in this district are rated at Rs. 3554/8/3 but I expect they will exclusive of the charges of establishment exceed the sum of Rs. 8,000.

10. (a) Statement of rates of duties levied on exports and imports at the Office of Customs at Azeemghur and at the ghauts of Dohree and Maharaujegunge dependent thereon.

Name of Goods	Rate of duty per cent.
1	2
Piece goods and silk cloths of all denomination	2/8/-
Shukkur and Cheenee belonging to Beoparies	2/8/-
do do to European merchants, who exempted from Budruocka and other duties	10/-/-
Gold and silver thread	2/8/-
Gee	5/-/-
Sealing wax of all sorts	5/-/-

On Imports

Cotton	2/8/-
Salts of all sorts	2/8/-
Grain	2/8/-
Paper	2/8/-
Tusser or rawsilk	1/4/-
Silk	1/4/-
Piece goods	1/4/-
Iron	1/4/-
Indigo	4/-/-
Brass and Copper pots	1/4/-
Tin	1/4/-
Opium	2/8/-
Kidry	2/8/-

The following rates of duties are levied from the manjees of boats passing the Dohree and Maharaujegunge Ghauts vizt.

From the Mangee of boat laden with merchandise	1/4/-
From the do of a small do do	-/12/-
From the do of large empty boat	-/10/-
From the do of a small do	-/5/-

10. (b) Statement of receipts and disbursements of the collection of Customs at the Permit Office of Azeemghur and at the subordinate Chowkies appertaining there to from the 1st of Koar to 13th of Maug, 1209 Fussily or from the 23rd Septr, 1801 to the 31st Jany, 1802-

To amount collection at the Azeemghur Permit Office Rs.	2495/5/3	By amount remitted to Myahram	852/-/-
		By charges of establishments	
To do do at Dohri Ghaut Chowkey.	64/3/3	Paid 7 sepoys belonging to the Vizeer from 1st of Koar to 13th Maug 4/11/- at Rs. 25 per month	109/2/-
To do do at Maharaujegunge.	48/11/-		
			109/2/-
To do do at Copaw.	317/6/9		
To do do at Seray Meer,	218/7/9	Darogah from do to do at Rs. 24 Per mo.	104/12/6
To do do Maugunge	37/10/9	Mushreeff do do	104/12/6
	3181/12/9		

5 Peons at Rs. 3 per mo.
each for do do 65/1/6
Paper, ink, pens&ca. 67/4/6

342/5/-

Dohree Ghaut Chowkee
Mutsuddy from 1 Koar to
31th Maug. 4/11/- at Rs. 3
Per mo. 13/1/6
4/11/- at Rs. 3 Per mo.
do do do 13/1/6
1 Peon at Rs. 3 per mo. at
Rs. 2. 8/11/-
Paper, ink & pens & ca
3/6/-
Rs. 38/4

Rs. 1341/11/-

Maharaujegunge Chowkee
Mutsuddy from 1st Koar to
13th Maug.
4/11/- at Rs. 3 P. Mo. 13/1/6
do do do 13/1/6
Paper, ink & pens & ca 6/8/6

32/11/3

Copahgunge Chowkee
1 Mutsuddy from 1stKoar to
13th Maug
4/11/- at Rs. 5 P. Mo. 21/13/3
do do do 21/13/3
2 Peons do do at 1/12)
P. Mo. 15/5/-
Paper, ink & pens & ca 14/1/7

73/-/9

Seray Meer Chowkey, 1
Mutsuddy from 1st Koar to
13th Maug,
4/11/- at Rs. 3 P. Mo. 13/1/6
4/11/- at Rs. 3 P. Mo. 13/1/6
1 Peon. at Rs. 3 P.Mo. 13/1/6

	Paper, ink. & pens & ca. 5/6/-
3181/12/9	1492/1/6
	Amangunge
	1 Mutsudd from 1 Koar to 13 Maug
	4/11/- at Rs. 3 P. Mo. 13/1/6
	4/11/- at Rs. 3 P. Mo. 13/1/6
	Paper, ink & pens & ca. 2/5/9
	28/8/9
	By amount paid into the Treasury 1520/10/3
	at Azeemghur & ca. Rs. 1661/2/6
3181/12/9	3181/12/9

3976.

11. J. Routledge, Collector, to the Hon'ble Henry Wellesly Lieutenant Governor and President of the Board of Commissioners of settling the Ceded Districts in Oude. Dated 22nd February 1802, Azeemghur.

Enclosed I have the honor of transmitting you No. 1 a copy and translation of Munsub Roy's Wassillaut of Mownaut Bunjun from the 1st of Koar till the 16th Poos corresponding with the 5th, January. But when Busheeram arrived and received charge of the collections as Tehseeldar of Government, this account was drawn out by the Chowdrees and Kanoongoes in the presence of Munsub Roy who as an acknowledgement of its being correct affixed his seal to it. He has not attended, but I am informed that he subrented both the land revenue and customs of Myahram at Lucknow at the Jumma of Rs. 9575/10/- I am unacquained both with his remittances and expenses, as he has not left any account of his Jumma Khurch and in order to obtain it without any delay I beg leave to propose that the account stated in his Wassillaut viz., Rs. 1381/10/3 together with the sum of Rupees 2005/4/6 collected by him on account of Syer etc., be demanded of Myahram. These two sums amount to Rs. 3386/14/9 and the enclosure No. 2 is a copy and translation of a statement drawn out by the Kanoongoes and to which Munsub Roy also affixed his seal of the collections realized by him on account of Syer, etc., since the commencement of the present year.

From the charge which has taken place I have reason to expect an increase in the Syer duties this year.

12. J. Routledge, Magistrate, to Grame Mercer, Esquire, Secretary to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the Ceded Districts in Oude. Dated the 29th March, 1802, Almorah.

Deeming it of the utmost consequence to the introduction of a good police to have the forts in the districts under my charge completely levelled, but at the same time apprehending that a general order for their demolition might either be opposed or tend to excite uneasiness in the minds of the Zemindars, who had long considered them as their only asylums to retire to in order to evade the payment of undue exactions, I at first endeavoured to prevail on the Zemindars to employ their own Ryots in throwing down the walls and filling up the ditches, by explaining to them the protection that whould on all occasions be afforded them by Government and on which they must solely rely and that any delay in complying with what I recommended would be considered as an indication of refractoriness, that they retained their forts for the purposes of committing execution on others and that they would sooner or later be compelled to demolish them although many of them promised immediate complainance and delivered to me Akrarnamahs to demolish their forts within specified time, I thought it necessary to depute Chupprassies to superintend the workmen and having ascertained (with the exception of three Zemindars) that no opposition would be given to the demolition of the forts, I issued a general Parwannah to the Tehseeldars, of which the enclosure is a copy. I also bed leave to enclose for the further information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, an English and Persian list of forts exhibiting the number levelled the number now levelling, but in which I have not included the forts belonging to Kower Dunnoah Singh in Talooka Bangawon and on the subject of which I had the honor to address the Military Secretary to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor on the 26th instant. From the large dimensions and solidity of the walls of many of the forts, I have found it necessary to authorize the Tehseeldars to employ a sufficient number of labourers for their demolition, the necessity of which will be obvious from the enclosed copy of a representation from one of the Chupprassies deputed on this service and from all of whom I have received similar information and as I have directed the several Tehseeldars to pay the workmen employed by them and to transmit me accounts of the expense attested by the Kanoongoes. I have to request you will be pleased to obtain for me the sanction of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, to charge the amount in my treasury accounts.

13. To Graeme Mercer, Esqr., Secretary to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Covernor of the Ceded Districts in Oude. Dated 3rd April, 1802, Ruddoulee.

On the 29th, Ultimo I had the honour of transmitting to you a list of forts in the districts under my charge, some of which were levelled, others levelling and for the demolition of the remainder, I had received Akrarnamahs from the Zemindars of the villages in which they are situated. But as I have acted on this occasion without specific instructions from the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor and as it may appear rather a strong measure I beg leave to state that though all the proprietors of them (even those who have delivered in Akrarnamahs) must be adverse to it, there is no danger of its involving the tranquillity of the country which will in fact be preserved by it in as much as the idle adherents of the Zemindars will be deprived of the means of committing with impunity thefts and all sorts of exactions which they were permitted to do for their own advantage when not engaged in defending their employers against the exactions of the Amils. Although only four or five of the Zemindars whose forts were included in the list above mentioned availed themselver of their forts as asylums against my summonses for the payment of revenue, none of them can be considered as completely under the authority of Government while places of this description are in their possession. It is from a conviction of the absolute necessity of having the whole of them demolished, I am using my utmost endeavours to effect it, before the guns which are expected at Bangawan shall be sent back out of the district and should any of the Zemindars object to the measure, or shew any disposition to evade giving up their forts under any pretence whatever, I hope the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor will approve of my applying without any delay for military assistance to the Officer Commanding in this district.

Enclosed I have now the honor of transmitting a copy of an Arzee from that Raja of Aurungabad Nagur with a copy of the amount of the forts that accompanied it and beg leave to state for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor that I have deputed two Chapprassies to each of them to Superintend their demolition and that I have sent Parwannahs to the proprietors of them, informing them that I shall shortly arrive in the Pergunnah and that if they make any hesitation in delivering up their forts, that they will be compelled to do it on my arrival and that exemplary punishment will be inflicted on them for their disobedience.

14. J. Routledge, Collector to the G. Mercer, Esquire, Secretary to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the Ceded Districts in Oude. Dated the 9th, May 1802, Gooruckpoor.

I was duly favoured with the acting Secretary's letter of the 9th, Ultimo, enclosing copy of instructions from the Board of Commissioners to the Collectors of the Ceded Districts in the Dooaub, on the subject of the circulating specie thereof, and the re-establishment of provincial mints & ca.

2. On the 13th Ultimo, I had the honor of receiving your letter of the 30th of March, relative to the various denominations of rupees now current

in the district under my charge and I then detailed such other particulars corrected there with, as appeared to be necessary for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the Board of Commissioners.

3. I shall now proceed to state the result of the further enquiries I have made in consequence of the Board's orders of the 9th Ultimo.

1st. There are no mints nor mint, established to this district, and I find that above seventy years have lapsed since any were open therein, and I have not been able to procure any written records of those which are reported to have existed about that time.

2nd. The circulating specie of the district is supplied by importation of specie from Fyzabad, Taundah, Benaras, Jounpoor etc. This importation is made in a variety of channels. 1st, by a number of bankers who have small capitals when the betta at Fyzabad and Taundah etc,, for instance is at the rate of 102 Mohammed Shahees Rs. or 100 Luck Rs. and at Gooruckpoor at 101 or 101/4/- Mohammed Shahees for 100 Luck Rs. They import rupees of the former description and obtain a subsistence by the difference. This frequently takes place when specie becomes scarce here, from considerable sums of the revenue collections being remitted to those places, either for sale or to procure bills of exchange upon Lucknow. 2nd. The purchasers at Taundah etc., who are usually bankers do not, I am informed, send such currency either to the mints of Fyzabad or Lucknow on account of the loss of re-coinage and because they are connected by pecuniary transactions with some of the principal land holders of Gooruckpoor, Nawaubgunge etc., and pay a part of the revenue of such land holders, either to the Tehseeldars or at this treasury and have therefore occasion for rupees of the various descriptions stated in my letter of the 13th ultimo ; 3rdly the export of timbers and other articles from various parts of Gooruckpoor, that of piece-goods etc, from Nawaubgunge; the sale of grain, the produce of this district atTaundah and Fyzabad etc., the returns in specie made on account of numerous breeds of cattle reared in the extensive wastes of Gooruckpoor and sold in Behar, Benares etc. and also those returns which result from the sales of sundry goods imported through Bootwal from the Nepaul and Mullabum countries and which are exported to Benares and Lucknow etc by Beoparies who annually repair to Bootwal to purchase them; 4thly Azeemghur and Mahole are principally supplied with specie from Benares as the agents of the bankers of that Province, discharge a great part of the revenue of the principal Malguzars and those agents also purchase sugar, the produce of which is considerable in those districts and likewise piece goods etc.,

4th. It is with great pleasure I take this opportunity of stating for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor and the Board of Commissioners that in the course of the preceeding month, several wealthy shroffs at Benares have established banking houses in the town of Gooruckpoor and that others will probably soon follow their example. The effect of this circumstance, even at this early period has already been productive of salutary consequences and I trust that similar establishments will soon obviate the necessity of any extra measures being adopted on the part of Gevernment for an immediate increase to the present circulating capital.

5th. The 3rd, 5th and 6th, paragraphs of the Board's instructions to the Collectors of the Ceded Districts in the Dooaub seem the only parts thereof, that are applicable to this district. It is the opinion of some sensible Shroffs that in the course of the ensuing Fussily year, it may be adviseable to establish a mint at the town of Gooruckpoor. In this case I have already stated it as my opinion, that the Lucknow Sicca rupee of the 26th,...should be gradually introduced as the standard currency of Gorakhpur ; on the other hand, the shroffs would greatly prefer the Gowershahee rupee, and they shew some anxiety that, it should be sanctioned by Government in the event of a mint being opened at this place. Their motives for this preference are obvious from the advantageous always derived from the fluctuation of batta on Rupees of different standard (Viz., the Gowershahee and Lucknow rupees) and it remains with the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor and the Board of Commissioners to determine on the expediency of gratifying for a time, the wishes of the Shroffs in this respect and as an encouragement for wealthy men to settle in the district.

Should the establishment of a mint at the town of Gooruckhpoor be eventually authorized, I think it would be advisable to fix for the different workmen, a certain percentage or Russoom on the quantity coined in lieu of salaries. The following detailed statement of such Russooms is the best I can form, from the limited information I have been able to procure here and which no that account will probably be found defective.

Government duty.	Rs. -/8/-	Percent
Darogah.	Rs. -/1/-	Ditto
Asstt. Master.	Rs. -/1/-	Ditto
Mushruff.	Rs. -/-/6	Ditto
Tehseeldar.	Rs. -/-/3	Ditto
Rowannah.	Rs. -/-/3	Ditto
Mohur Kund and Stamp Cutter.	Rs. -/-/3	Ditto
Godazghur including charcoal, oil etc.	Rs. -/4/-	Ditto
Derab.	Rs. -/2/-	Ditto
Weighmen.	Rs. -/3/3	per Ibs.
Smith to make the Bolahpahee or anvil on which the rupees are stamped.	Rs. -/3/3	Ditto

Chasheneeghur (including charcoal) etc.	Rs. -/6/-	Ditto
4 Siccaghurs or hammerers.	Rs. -/1/-	Ditto
Charity.	Rs. -/-/6	Ditto
Total	1/3/9.	

Exclusive of the above estimated establishment, a few peons and perhaps a deputy Darogah may be necessary, also a small monthly allowance for paper, ink, etc.

15. J. Routledge, to Grame Mercer, Esquire, Secretary to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the Ceded Districts in Oude. Dated 30th May, 1802, Gooruckpoor.

In consequence of the attention I found it necessary to give on taking charge of my appointment to the principal districts I foresaw that I should be prevented until late in the season from proceeding to Bootwal and as the Raja of that District was required in the Parwannah enclosed for him in the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor's letter of the 12th December, last to furnish me with copies of the accounts of his country, I was desirous of delivering it in person, either to himself or in the event of his absence, to the person in charge of the collections and I accordingly wrote him a Parwannah, of which the enclosure No. 1 is a copy, acquainting him with my appointment and requesting him to proceed hither or to depute his Naib that I might explain to him the orders I had received from the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor. I did not expect that he would immediately comply with my request and being anxious as the season was passing away to make some engagements for the revenue I repeated my request in a second Parwannah of which No. 2 is a copy. They are dated as you will observe, on the 2nd, and 7th of January, and as more than a sufficient time had elapsed on the 20th of that month for the return of the Chupprassies, I became apprehensive by not receiving an answer from the Raja, that he intended to delay sending one until the Rubby crops were gathered. I therefore deemed it advisable to send the Parwannah from the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor by Bisharut Alli, a responsible man, whom I also furnished with instructions to make the collections as a Sezawaul on the part of Government. The enclosure No. 3 is a copy of the instructions which may appear to you as extremely defective, but being unacquainted with the nature of the Raja's engagements with the Nabob Vizeer, and not being able to obtain any information on the subject I preferred omitting a Kistbundy altogether to giving the Raja a pretence of considering himself a Mokurreeredar by directing the Sezawaut to realize by stipulated instalments the sum of Rs. 40,000/-/- the Jumma at which the district was ceded to Government.

On the Sezawaul's arrival in Butwal he informed me in an arzee that the Raja had for three or four years resided in Nepaul that the collections were made by Chintamun his Khazanchee, who could not relinquish his office without directions from the Raja. It is unnecessary to trouble you with the several representations the Sezawaul afterwards made to me, but in order to shew the Raja's wish to merit the protection of Government, I beg leave to encloser No. 4 a copy of his reply to the two Parwannahs I addressed to him in the beginning of January and which was delivered to me by Gungahdher, the person mentioned in it but who I am sorry to say had no instructions either to discharge the Kists of the months that had elapsed or to enter into engagements for the payment of the revenue in future. For these reasons I was under the necessity of proceeding towards the district early in the preceeding month, but being detained by indisposition for several days when within a short distance of the frontier I was met by the Sezawaul Bisharut Alli and Chintamun the Raja's Khazanchee. I am sorry I was not able to proceed any further, for the state of my health compelled me to return to Gooruckpoor. The Khazanchee accompanied me and I used every means in my power to make an advantageous settlement with him. He presented that the Raja resided in Nepaul that the Khereef collections had been either remitted to him or disbursed according to his orders and that the Mofussil balances did not exceed, Rs. 20,000/- for the payment of which he would engage to become responsible. He appeared to be sensible of the advantage the Raja would derive by placing himself under the protection of Government and that it could be obtained by complying with my just demands, which were to discharge the Kists already due, to engage to pay up by the end of the year the Jumma at which the district was ceded and then to enter into engagements for farming the district for three years on a fair and equitable terms. For the reasons before urged by him the Khazanchee declared his absolute inability to discharge the sums of Rs. 40,000 in the course of the present year and it is with concern I have to state that I was obliged to compound with him for Rs. 30,000. The enclosures No. 5 and 6 are copies of his Derkhast and Cabooleat and you will be pleased to observe that my acceptance, as stated on the back of the Derkhast, is conditioned but I beg leave to recommend its being confirmed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor for the Rubby crop is now gathered and I am informed that from the means the Raja possesses of embezzling the collections, he paid no revenue whatever to the Nabob Vizeer for the last three or four years.

During the time I was settling with the Khazanchee I met with a person named Ramdutt Dubeh who had been employed as Tehseeldar by the Raja in the preceding year and he drew out and delivered to me an estimated amount of the assets of the country and of which the enclosure No. 7 is a copy and translation and by which account they amount to Rs. 76,000 including years.

After I had received the Khazanchee's Derkhast and Cabooleat he delivered to me a paper of requests of which the enclosure No. 8 with my answers is a copy and I hope they will meet with the appeal desire of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor.

Permit me also to encloser No. 9 is a copy of an arzee from the Khazanchee and the Raja's release from the restraint he is held is of importance to the payment of the Government revenue and as the presence here before the end of the year to enter into engagements for a settlement for three or five years is of the utmost consequence, I beg leave to recommend that Captain Knox be instructed to use his endeavours to procure permission for the Raja to quit Nepaul and to repair to me in the course of the present Fussily year.

16 J. Routledge, Collector to Grame Mercer, Esquire, Secretary to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the Ceded Districts in Oude, Dated 25th July, 1802, Gooruckpoor.

I think it necessary to inform you that the state of this treasury will not admit of my advancing the pay of the Battalions at Sultanpoor and Baraitch for the present month but with cash which I have set a part for the pay of the troops at Azeemghur and Captaingunge for the two ensuing months.

17. J. Routledge, Collector to Grame Mercer, Esquire, Secretary to to Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the Ceded Districts in Oude. Dated 25th July, 1802, Gooruckpoor.

Being extremely concerned about having sooner furnished the information required in the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor's letter of the 12th of December last, I think it necessary to state as an apology for the delay, that in order to receive charge of the collections of the several districts to which I was appointed, I was obliged to repair in person to the Sudder Cutcherries, or the Amil's places of Residence in each of them, that for the two first months my attention was entirely occupied in taking accounts of the collections realized by them from the commencement of the present Fussily year up to the dates on which I took charge of their respective districts in endeavouring previous to their discharge to settle with the Nabob Vizeer's troops respecting their demands for arrears of pay, afterwards it prevailing on them to proceed to Lucknow when my endeavours to adjust their accounts provide successful, both from my ignorance of the rates of pay allowed either to the officers or men, and the impossibility of ascertaining, whether or not, the sums advanced to them since the cession of the districts, were on account of their pay for the present year, or in discharge of arrears of the preceding year, the former being asserted by the Amils, and the latter by the Commandants and finally in ascertaining the assets of the different Pergunnahs in each district, and in making arrangements for the due realization thereof.

After the accomplishment of these objects my utmost attention was given to the procuring accounts necessary to enable me to furnish the required report, but inconsequence of the Amil's having either never kept any accounts, or their having destroyed, previous to my arrival, such as they may have kept, I could not on taking charge of the collections procure a single record of any kind and to add to my embarrassment, all the former revenue officers accompanied the Amils or their Naibs in the sudden flight they were obliged to make from their respective districts, to avoid the insults and ill treatment they apprehended from the inhabitants in consequence of the oppressions they had while in power exercised over them without any restraint or opposition but what was made by the more powerful Zemindars and their armed followers, and which deprived me of all official assistance. I could therefore obtain no information or accounts to elucidate the subject of the most important of the enquiries I am directed to make, but from the Sudder and Mofussil Kanoongoes who have but lately furnished me with accounts of which I have now the honor to enclose copies Vizt.,

No. 1. An abstract of the annual Jumma of the several Pergunnah composing the district of Gooruckpoor from 1180 to the end of 1208 Fussily comprehending a period of 29 years drawn out by the Sudder Kanoongoes.

No. 2. An abstract of the Sudder Jumma of sixteen Pergunnahs in Gooruckpoor from the beginning of 1199 until the end of 1208 Fussily drawn up from detailed accounts delivered by the Mofussil Kanoongoes.

No. 3. An account of the several villages in the district of Gooruckpoor delivered by the Sudder Kanoongoes.

No. 4. An account of Nankar allowed the Zemindars and Kanoongoes of Gooruckpoor for the seven years delivered by the Sudder Kanoongoes.

No. 5. An account of Rozenah paid annually from the revenue of the several Pergunnahs in Gooruckpoor delivered by the Sudder Kanoongoes.

No. 6. An abstract account of Nankar allowed annually to the Raja's Zemindars and Kanoongoes of the district of Nawaubgunge Rheilly delivered by the Mofussil Kanoongoes.

No. 7. An abstract of the Jumma of twelve Pergunnahs in Azeemghur from the beginning of 1199 until the end of 1208 Fussily drawn up from detailed accounts there of transmitted by the Mofussil Kanoongoes.

No. 8. A list of the total number of villages in seven Pergunnahs in Azeemghur transmitted by the Kanoongoes thereof.

No. 9. An abstract of Nankar allowed annually to the Zemindars and Kanoongoes of eleven pergunnahs in Azeemghur transmitted by the Kanoongoes thereof.

No. 10. A detailed account of the Jumma of Mownaut Bunjun for the last ten years delivered by the Kanoongoes thereof.

No. 11. An abstract of the Jumma of Bootwal from the beginning of 1154 until the end of 1194 Fussily comprehending a period of 41 years, delivered by the Sudder Kanoongoes of Gooruckpoor.

No. 12. An account of the established rates of Syer duties collected in Gooruckpoor.

No. 13. Ditto Ditto in Azeemghur.
No. 14. Ditto Ditto in Nawabgunj Rheilly.
No. 15. Ditto Ditto in Mahole.
No. 16. Ditto Ditto in Bootwal.

No. 17. An account of the rates of duties collected at the Custom House at the town of Azeemghur.

No. 18. An account of Budruck duties Ditto in Ditto

No. 19. A copy of a report on the exports and imports of Mownaut Bunjun.

No. 20. A list of Nankarree villages in Gooruckpoor.

Before I make any observation on these papers, I shall proceed to furnish the required report according to the order in which the several subjects are arranged in the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor's letter of the 12th of December.

1st. None of the Amils had formed a Mofussil Jumma for the present year and the only accounts I could procure respecting the Jaidaud either from them, their Naibs or the Kanoongoes, were estimated Jummabundy accounts, copies of which I had the honour of transmitting to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor on the 28th of December, 14th and 26th January, 8th and 22nd of February.

2nd. According to the reports of the Kanoongoes the Mofussil revenue (with the exception of a few places) is paid by eight Kists of 2 annas each, but that the whole of the Kists allotted to the months of Bysaak and Jete are never completely realized before the end of Assar or beginning of Sawun, 3rd. The Mofussil Jumma of each district appeard to me to have been collected solely on account of the Amil who held his sunnud from the Nabob Vizeer, for I could neither obtain from them any Derkhasts, Cabooleats or Akrarnamahs of sub-accounts, farmers or Zemindars, nor Pattahs or any writting whatever from some men, who after the departure of the Amils applied for possession as renters of certain villages.

4th. As none of the Amils would produce to me their sunnuds, and no register of them having been kept by the Kanoongoes I have not been........... certain the amount of deductions allowed to them under the heads of Nankar Muafy, Rozena etc., and it is absolutely impossible to ascertain the actual sum disbursed by them on these accounts, as they either carried off or destroyed any records they may have kept.

5th. In my letters to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor above mentioned I transmitted estimated accounts of the Syer collections and at the conclusion of the current year, I shall do myself the honour of sending him statements of the amount realized in each district.

6th. Except in Pergunnahs Belhabans, Atraulia and Koreea Telhanee in Azeemghur cultivation has decreased to such a degree, that the produce is barely adequate to the subsistence of the inhabitants, and except in the Pergunnahs above mentioned (the Zemindars of which have always been able to resist the undue exactions of their Amils) the population of these five districts is extremely deficient, but particularly in Gooruckpoor.

7th. I have already stated that when I took charge of the collections, I could not procure an account or record of any kind from any of the Amils, and I am therefore unacquainted with the engagements that may have existed between them and the Zemindars. I am, however, well informed that it was invariably the practice of all Amils, in total disregard of every engagements, either to attempt to take the whole produce from those, who by their Pattahs were to deliver a share of their crops, and from those whose Pattahs were for a fixed as much as force could exact from them. Both Talooks and villages were, and are now ignorant, cultivated by real Zemindars, and the Zemindars of such as were held by farmers neither received Malikana or any other allowance.

8th. I have not yet received of the allowances of all the Kanoongoes, but it may be inferred from the amount of the Nankar of those as stated in Nos. 4, 6 and 9 and the number of their Nankarree villages entered in No. 2 that their situations were extremely eligible. I am however well informed that they never received either the full amount of the one, or reaped the whole produce of the other, and that they were subject to great embarrassments, and were often placed in very unpleasant situations, as those who assisted the

Amils in their undue exactions incurred the resentment of the Zemindars who appear to have put some of them to death, and those who refused their assistance to the Amils were punished by confinement and treated in the same oppressive manner as the Zemindars, and it is owing to these circumstances that their records are extremely incorrect so mutilated, that I have not been able to procure regular accounts from any one of them, those I have obtained being drawn up from separate and detached accounts in the possession of each of them. The engagements of the Ryots with their Zemindars were of course revoked or disregarded in the same manner as those of the Zemindars with the Amils, for in order to satisfy the unjust demands of the Amils the Zemindars were necessitated to act with the same injustice towards their Ryots.

9th. In my letters to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor above mentioned I stated that the country was without any sort of administration and that the inhabitants were most cruelly oppressed. The police I have established appears to afford good protection both to the property and persons of the inhabitants and travelling is now perfectly safe in every part of the country.

10th. I was not able to obtain an exact account of the number of troops stationed in any of the districts except in Mahole and which was transmitted to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor in my letter above mentioned.

11th. For the preservation of the peace of the country, I thought it absolutely necessary to discharge all these troops immediately after I took charge of the collections and I am of opinion that the number of Company's troops now stationed in the country is amply sufficient for its protection but as population may increase an additional number may be required.

12th. My official establishments having been fixed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, it is only necessary to state that at the end of the year I shall transmit an account of the charges incurred by the Tehseeldars, lists of whom were enclosed in my letters above mentioned.

13th. In my letter to you of the 14th January I proposed the town of Gooruckpoor as the most proper situation for my Sudder Cutcherry and which I have found to answer in many respect.

The exports from Azeemghur, Mahole and Nawaubgunge Rheilly are cotton, cloths of all sorts, sugars, tabacco and saltpetre. The imports are salt and in small quantities, iron, copper and spices. The exports of Gooruckpoor are timbers, cattle and a few coarse cloths, from Bootwul, brass, iron, sheet copper, dammer, borax, long pepper, cow tails, asafoetida, Cassia or coarse Cinnamon, large cardamoms, ivory, bhooj putter, cut, beeswax, honey and a few other trifling articles. The imports are salt, sugar, saltpetre and soap.

Notwithstanding every article of commerce may be produced in the greatest abundance in all these districts, trade of every sort is in a very languid state, owing to the numerous impositions to which not only manufactures but every common necessary of life is subject, as will ap pear on an examination of the enclosures Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16. They have indeed operated as an almost total annihilation of it in Gooruckpoor, the sale of cloths etc. being in general confined to the consumption of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood in which they are manufactured. It is impossible from the material I have received either to form an estimate of the trade or to calculate the per centage that may be levied on any sort of goods as by these statements it will appear, that imports of every sort, whether merchandize or common necessaries pay already Syer duty on their first arrival in any part of the eountry, and a Rhadarry duty. Duty on passing from one Pergunnah to another, that manufactures and the produce of cultivation are taxed both on being exported from the Pergunnahs of which they are the growth, and that a vexatious Rahdarry duty is levied on them on passing through every other Pergunnah, which greatly enhances the price, and although the rates are fixed the modes in which the duties are levied, renders them liable to great abuse, and they are also so extremely numerous that it is impossible for a Beopary to what he has to pay at one of the Chokies unless he should be furnished with a written account of them. The number of these Chokies in Gooruckpoor is 173, in Azeemghur 106, in Nawaubgunge Rheilly 36, and in Mahole 19. I have not yet received on account of the number in Mownaut Bunjun.

These duties appear to me to have been the principal cause of the decline of trade, and from the representations made to me both of undue exactions and the hardship of paying duties according to the present rates, I am of opinion that nothing would tend so much to the revival of trades and the rapid prosperity of the country by opening a free intercourse, than the total abolition of them. However as they constitute a part of the annual Jumma at which the country was ceded, I deem it my duty for the full information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor and the Board of Commissioners to enclose No. 21 statement shewing the account at which they were estimated by the Kanoongoes of Gooruckpoor, Mahole and Nawaubgunge Rheilly at the time I assumed the charge of the collections and the amount realized by the officers of Government according to the latest accounts transmitted to me. These duties were farmed out in Azeemghur as will appear by my letters to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of 14th, February.

As Mownaut Bunjun was formerly a place of great trade, and resorted to by merchants from all parts of India, and as its trade has greatly decayed of late years, I think it necessary in order to shew the causes of it, to enclose No. 19, a copy of the whole of report I directed the Tehseeldar and Kanoongoes to prepare and transmit to me.

No. 17 & 18. The duties mentioned in 18 are reported to be extremely injurious to trade and never exceed in any year the sum of Rs 16,000 and the uties on boats mentioned in No. 17 must subject the mangees to great delay and inconvenience and are trifling in their amount. Should the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor and the Board of Commissioners think it advisable for the revival of trade and the encouragement of merchants to abolish them as well as the other Syers I would recommend that a fixed Syer duty be collected under proper rates at the principal markets in each Pergunnah, but so moderate as to be for some time only sufficient for the payment of Kyalor public Weighman, a Cutwaul and a Chowkeedaree establishment and which I am convinced would be cheerfully paid by merchants and Beoparies, in consideration of the protection and advantages they would derive from such an establishment and which would also be a great addition to the general Police of the country. I also beg leave to recommend in addition to the Custom House at Azeemghur that Chokees for the collection of customs at the same rates of duty be established at Bootwal, Mownaut Bunjun the towns of Gooruckpoor, Mahole, Nawaubgunge Rheilly and at Majoulee on the banks of the Dewa opposite to the district of Ghazeepoor.

No. 12. These statements are better calculated to shew the incompletences of the Kanoongoes records than the Jumma in any of the years specified in them, for although the accounts kept by the Sudder Kanoongoes are made up from accounts transmitted from the several Pergunnahs at the close of each year, they do not agree in respect to the totol Jumma of any Pergunnah in any one year between 1199 and 1208 Fussily for which period the Mofussil Kanoongoes could only collect materials for drawing up their accounts of the annual Sudder Jumma of sixteen Pergunnahs. They however as well as the Sudder Kanoongoes agree in their accounts of the uncultivated state of the district in 1188 compared with its great extent when the sum of Rs. 145658812 the highest Jumma stated in No. 1 was realized and express their conviction of its being capable of yielding an annual Jumma of Rs. 9500000 if cultivated to its utmost extents and which it is generally reported to have yielded in former times. From the great extent of this district, it being upwards of 80 Coss in length and 60 in breadth and from the excellence of its soil, there can be no doubt, if improved to the utmost extent that it would yield a very considerable Jumma and from my own observations and all the information I have received, I have no hesitation in stating it at Rs. 8000000. At present it is almost an entire waste, but is so advantageously circumstanced, and so highly favoured by nature that it would be rapidly improved if Ryots could be procured, the want of whom is the only obstacle.

No. 7. The account is extremely incorrect owing to the Amils having seldom given receipts for revenue and to the Kanoongoes having never been poermitted to keep egularaccounts for the payments made by the Malgoozars, and I can obtain no account of the former Jumma of the remaining Pergunnahs in Azeemghur or of any of the Pergunnahs in Mahole or Nawaubgunge which are all in a very waste state, but so capable of improvement that I expect their present Jumma will be more than doubled in the course of four or five years.

For the improvement of the revenue I could recommend that the strictest attention should be given to the interests of the Zemindars and particularly by accepting their offers for the ensuing settlement when made according to the present assets of their lands and on a fair valuation of the increase that may be annually expected from their lobour and diligence in preference to higher proposals from farmers as it would convince them that their happiness and the prosperity of the country were regarded equally with the realization of the revenue and as from the great want of population all improvement must be progressive, I would also recommend that not only the strictest justice should be administered. to all classes of people but that particular regard should be paid to the customs and usages of the country, as the best means of inducing numbers of Ryots to return to their villages from which they were driven by the oppression of the Amils in No. 4, 5, 6 & 9. None of the Zemindars or Kanoongoes have sunnuds and I am informed that the whole of their Nankar was a nominal allowance being the balance that remained of the arbitrary amount at which the Amils estimated their Jumma.

From the length of time that has elapsed since any revenue has been received from many villages in Gooruckpoor their names are forgotten and they are not of course included in this statement and of the number of villages in cultivation. Many pay from 2 to 5 Rs. per annum although their Rukbah exceeds 500 Beeghas. I am preparing a detailed account of Nankar villages and which shall be transmitted without any delay.

19. J. Routledge, Collector, to G. Mercer, Esquire, Secretary to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor and Board of Commissioners, Barreilly. Dated, 20th, October, 1802 Gooruckpoor.

I request you will inform the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor and Board of Commissioners that when I assumed the charge of these districts I was informed that a tax was collected on spirituous liquor and included in the Syer duties but that I could not obtain any account of the annual amount at which the collection was estimated or of the rates according to which the duty was levied until the month of March when I received an account of Syers collected in 1208 Fussily. In this account the sum stated on account of Abkaree was only Rs. 3225/13/3 Vizt. in Azeemghur Rs. 1439/-/3 in Gooruckpoor Rs. 1287/12/- in Mahole Rs. 318/3 and in Mownaut Bunjun Rs. 180/14/- amounting to the above mentioned sum of Rs. 3225/13/3 which being a mere trifle compared with the extent of the districts, the general manufacture and vend of liquor owing to the lowness of the rates of duty which in some places were only a pice per day and in none above 4 annas per month, I considered it absolutely necessary both with a view of stopping the then immoderate use of liquor and of increasing public revenue to prohibit without licences from me both the manufacture and sale of it from the 1st of April last and I accordingly issued a publication of which the enclosure No. 1 is a copy.

I have now the pleasure of stating that the experiment has succeeded beyond my expectations. Intoxication being less frequent than formerly and the amount realized from the sale of liquor from the 1st of April when the present restrictions on the sale of it took place until the 11th of Septr. when the late Fussily year 1209 terminated being Rs. 16,651/6, as will appear by the accompanying statement No. 2, I also beg leave to enclose No. 3 an account exhibiting the names of Abkars the villages in which stills were erected, the number of stills in each and the dates of Pattahs etc.

Towards the conclusion of the past year it occurred to me from the number of licences taken out in a short a period as from the 1st of April until the 11th of September that an immoderate use of liquor might be still further prevented and be at the same time productive of an any ausmentation of the public revenue by increasing the rates of duty, I issued on the 27th of August last a second publication of which the enclosure No. 4 is a copy and by which you will be pleased to observe that from the comencement of the present Fussily year the fixed rates are as follows Vizt. Rs. 14 per day for each still in cities and towns of the 1st class, 12 annas per day in town and villages of the second class, and 6 annas per day in villages of the 3rd class, and I am happy to acquaint you for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor and Board of Commissioners that according to these rates the tax promises to be very productive as will appear by the enclosure No. 5 on account of the licenses I have already granted and I am confident that the amount at the end of the year will be upwards of Rs. 1,00,000.

For the further information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor and Board of Commissioners I beg leave to enclose No. 6 a form of the licenses now granted and which corresponds with the one subsequently transmitted to me in the acting Secretary's letter of the 11th of September last.

I trust that the motives I have assigned for introducing the present system without their previous sanction will obtain for me the acquiescence of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor and Board of Commissioners and that the necessity I was under of immediately employing a Darogah and two Mutsuddies will plead my excuse incurring without their authority the charge inserted in the accompanying statement, No. 7 and which is the only expense that has been incurred the Mofussil Tehseeldars having collected the tax without any allowance whatever. But as the collections are daily increasing I have deemed it advisable in order to ensure their due realization and to have the accounts regularly sent to me to appoint Abkaree Tehseeldars with an allowance of Rs. 10 per cent upon their respective collections and which I hope will also meet with the approbation of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor and Board of Commissioner's.

20. J. Routledge, Collector, to the Hon'ble Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant Governor of the Ceded Districts in Oude, Bareilly, Dated 28th, October, 1802 Gooruckpoor.

I was duly honored with the receipt of your letter of the 23rd of May last directing me to take such measures as I might think immediately necessary to the introduction of settlement of the districts under my charge upon the principles therein stated and which I found upon the minutest enquiry to be the best means of improving the revenue, the state of these districts being as you have conjectured it and the Zemindars being destitute of the means of making any rapid improvement in the cultivation of their lands.

2. I therefore in obedience to your directions issued proclamations inviting the Zemindars to offer proposals for holding their lands for a term of three years at a yearly increasing Jumma, but after I had conformably to this plan received and accepted proposals subject to your confirmation or rejection for nearly two thirds of the Malguzary lands in the district of Gooruckpoor, I received your acting Secretary's letter of the 14th of July transmitting in obedience to your orders and those of the Board of Commissioners instructions for forming a settlement for three years at a fixed equal annual rent and to which it was my duty to conform could I have done it without destroying that confidence with which you are so anxious of impressing the inhabitants in our good faith. For as I had of course notified in the proclamations above mentioned that they were issued in obedience to your commands, my changing the principle of the settlement after I had made so considerable a progress in it from an annual increasing Jumma, to a fixed yearly Jumma would have been a sufficient occasion to effect it.

3. The conditional settlement I have now formed as calculated according to the best information I have received, to afford in each year deducting Khurch Dhee or charges of collection a profit of Rs. 10 per cent to the Zemindars and Mushtabjeers and as the Jumma of the first year has, to the best of my knowledge, been adjusted according to the gross assets of the lands after deducting the above mentioned usual allowances for Khurch Dhee and Malikana any increase that might have been expected in consideration of the villages being let on a lease for three years at a fixed annual rent, must have been paid with borrowed money at a very high rate of interest it would have operated

as a great check upon industry or have involved many estates for as the borrowed money could only have repaid out of the produce or by a sale of the lands, the Zemindars would have been compelled either to have increased their Ryot's rents or to have disposed of their estates. But as according to the present plan, they will by the almost certain profits in each year be enabled to extend their cultivation with the advantage to Government of the annual increasing Jumma and with the consequent benefit to themselves of a proportionate increased Malikana, I humbly conceive that these two considerations together with the circumstance of my having under the sanction of your authority issued the proclamations above mentioned obtain for me your indulgence for having deviated from the detailed instructions transmitted to me nearly three months afterwards and I shall therefore proceed to furnish an explanation of the settlement accounts I have now the honour of submitting to you and which are subject to your approbation or rejection.

4. I have taken as a ground for farming the settlement the ascertained assets of the preceding year, the produce expected from the extended cultivation and the expected annual improvements therein calculated by the Zemindars and Mushtabjeers according to their own resources and the capability of the lands and although I could have obtained a larger annual Jumma, by letting whole Pergunnahs to the several Rajas their whom the real and acknowledged Zemindars were accustomed to pay their revenue, yet it appeared to me as contrary to your instructions and as their proposal were made principally with a view of retaining as much as possible of the power they have hither to possessed in their Pergunnahs. I considered that the enhanced Jumma ,offered by them would probably prevent any improvement in the cultivation and be at all events a considerable hardship on the village Zemindars by keeping them in a state of dependence on the Rajas who would of course reap the profits earned by the labour of the inferior Zemindars.

For these reasons I have accepted the proposals of all acknowledged Zemindars made as I have every reason to believe on fair and equitable terms, and according to this principle I have of course accepted proposals tendered by all the Rajas for their undisputed Zemindaries except Surbjeet Singh the Raja of Bansy, who declined engaging for his Zemindarry in-consequence of my having refused to accept of his proposal for farming the whole Pergunnah.

9. Talooka Turwah in Pergunnah Deogong in the district of Azeemghur is the other instance the Zemindars having declined to farm it at the Jumma calculated according to the Kanoongoes account of the assests and as I had no proposals from Mushtabjeers I am apprehensive of a defalcation of the Kham Jumma at which I have rated it but in order to ascertain the real gross assets, I have deputed an Ameen to take in concert with the Tehseeldar and the Kanoongoes an account of the Jummabundy and which I shall do myself the honor of forwarding to you.

10. Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 9 are detailed accounts of the settlement of Azeemghur, Mahole, Mownaut Bunjun and Nawabgunge Rheilly and No. 10 is a copy and translation of the total Jumma of each Pergunnah composing the five districts and which is, according to the Jaydaud of every Mehal except Pergunnah Belhabans the gross produce of which I could not obtain any account of.

I was for several days apprehensive of being under the necessity of holding this Pergunnah at a Kham Jumma, the Zemindars having remained for a long time steady in a combination they had entered into to engage for a fixed annual Jumma of only Rs. 22,000 and in consequence of the notoriety of their perverseness with which they had always opposed all the former Amils except Akber Ally Khan who was supported by a detachment from the battalion in Azeemghur. No Mushtabjeers would come forward. It was their intention to collect from the Ryots as heretofore and only to pay to Government according to rates which they had previously concerted among themselves but on my insisting on their giving Hazir and Fahil Zaminnee and declaring that they should be punished by a forfeiture of their estates, if convicted either of embezzling the revenue or opposing the Tehseeldar in realizing the amount of a settlement, I had directed him to make with the Ryots, they all except the Zemindars of three villages which I have farmed out to Mushtabjeers offered proposals for farming their lands at the annual increasing Jumma specified in the account settlement and which in consequence of their former turbulent disposition as stated in the enclosure No. 12.

12. You will be pleased to observe that the Jumma of Pergunnahs Sugree and Kerreat Muttoo in the district of Azeemghur is less than in the preceding year and which is owing to the rice crops having almost entirely failed from the want of rain experienced in the month of July last. But the deficiency is made up by the increase in their Jumma of the two last years of the settlement. You will also be pleased to observe that the Jumma of small villages in several Pergunnahs is the same for the whole term of the settlement as in the preceding year and that in others there is no increase until the 2nd or 3rd year.

With the exception of Talooka Bulchranji in Azeemghur, the cause of which shall be explained in a separate address, I beg leave to observe that where the Jumma is the same for the whole term of the settlement it is either in consequence of the few Beeghas of which the villages consist being completed cultivated or the waste lands so had as to be incapable of cultivation, and that where there is no increase until the 2nd or 3rd year it is owing to the great expense that must be incurred in clearing the lands of the thick jungle with which they are over spread from the length of time they have remained in an uncultivated state.

18. These engagements being exclusive of Syers, Abkarree and every other collection not connected with the land revenue, I do myself the honour of transmitting for your clear information as so the amount of Mal, Syer etc., to be annually expected. No. 28 a statement of the total revenue which I am confident will be realized during each year of the settlement and as I have taken the Syer receipts in the preceding year, and the number of Abkarree Pattahs already granted as standards for judging of the amount of these articles of revenue I am convinced that the estimate is extremely moderate for the present year and that the amount will greatly increase in the two last years of the settlement.

This sum in the present year is	Rs. 17,78,671/4/9
In the second year	Rs. 19,39099/2/3
and the 3rd year	Rs. 21,43361/1/3

exceeding the ceded Jumma in the sum of Rs. 650262/1/9 and which I am confident will be considerably increased, should you be pleased to authorize me to grant Jungle Burree Pattahs to the farmers of waste lands and to approve of the measures I am adopting for resuming the rent fee lands alienated from the Malguzary of almost every village and which have every reason to believe have in general either been obtained in a surreptitious manner or granted by the late Amils without the authority or knowledge of any of the Nabob Vizeers.

19. I trust you will find the settlement as nearly conformable to the detailed instructions transmitted to me on the 14th of July as circumstances would admit and should be honoured with your approbation of it. I shall immediately grant Pattahs to the Zemindars Mushtajeers to whom I have as yet only delivered Amil Dustucks.

21. J. Routledge, to the Graeme Mercer, Esquire Secy. to the Lieutenant Governor of the Ceded Districts in Oude Barreilly. Dated, the 3rd November, 1802, Gooruckpoor.

I beg leave to enclose for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor and Board of Commissioners a Persian and English statement of receipts and disbursements at the Custom House at Azeemghur in the preceeding Fussily 1209 and you will pleased be to observe that after defraying the expenses inserted in the Jumma Khurch account of the late farmer the charges of the establishment fixed by me in February and the sum of Rs. 25/4 paid to an Ameen whom I appointed on my arrival at Azeemghur in the end of December last, they only fall short of the amount I estimated them at in my letter to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the 20th of February, in the sum of Rs. 95/9/- altho' they are only rated at Rs. 3554/8/3 in the statement I had the honour of receiving with his letter of the 12th of December last.

I also beg leave to enclose for the further information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor and Board of Commissioners a copy of the monthly Jumma Khurch accounts forwarded to me by the Darogah Mushriff and Serishtedar.

22. J. Routledge, Collector, to Graeme Mercer, Esquire, Secretary to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, of Commissioners of the Ceded district in Oude, Bareilly. Dated, 14th, December, 1802, Gooruckpoor.

I have the honour of acquainting you for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor and Board of Commissioners that I proceeded to Bootwul early in last month for the purpose of forming a settlement of that district agreeably to the instructions transmitted to me in their acting Secretary's letter of the 14th of July last.

Previous to my leaving Gooruckpoor I addressed a Parwannah to the Raja informing him of the instructions, I had received, of the day on which I expected to arrive at Bootwul in order to carry them into execution and requiring him either to meet me, or to depute a person properly authorized to enter into engagements with Government for farming his lands for three years at such a rent as they might from the Mofussil accounts appear to be capable of yielding with a due adopting to and consistent with his rights as Raja of the district not received an answer to this Parwannah, but which...... to the Raja's not having yet been released from the restraint imposed on him some years ago to reside constantly at the Capital of Nepaul, and not to any disinclination on his part to become a Malguzar of Government on the terms I had proposed to him, his, brother Lall Behaduer having quitted Palpah, his place of Residence in the Hills, and repaired to the town of Bootwul a few days after my arrival there.

The Country is well cultivated but inconsequence of there being no Patwarries established at any of the villages I could not obtain an account of the gross assets. The Raja is represented as the sole proprietor of the district and in the preceding Fussily year he farmed it out to the Mushtabjeers of the Kanoongoes account of the Jumma and although his account may be correct with respect to the revenue remitted to the Raja's treasury, it does not, as I was informed, comprehend the collections made from several villages set apart for the maintenance of his relations and the payment of his Mofussil establishments but the remaining of the lands would have entirely precluded all hope of my forming a settlement with his brother, Lall Bahader, and from what I heard and observed of the situation of the district, I am confident that neither a Khan or a Mushtabjeere Jumma could be realized without employing sepoys, and which in all probability would endanger its tranquillity and entirely defeat the great advantages that may be expected from an encouragement of trade with the countries beyond the hills, the great importance of which

Lall Behadur seemed to understand and on my promising to recommend the Raja being allowed his usual Nankar, he consented to give in a Derkhast for farming the district for three years at an annual fixed Jumma of Rs. 30,000/- The enclosure No. 2 is a copy of his Derkhast and although it is exclusive of Syer, Abkarree, and every other article of collection not connected with the land revenue the amount may not be thought proportionate to the assets of the district which is certainly in a high state of cultivation and the Ryots in every village are numerous but many of them formerly belonged to this district from which they were driven by the oppression of the Amils. As the state of the two districts clearly evinces Gooruckpoor being almost an entire desert and Bootwul though extremely unhealthy is nearly as well cultivated ae Bihar or Benares but it may now be expected that its cultivation will be cone siderably reduced as many of the late settled have already returned to ths Pergunnahs adjoining to it in this district and as they all complain of th- badness of the air and water and until the climate of Gooruckpoor. I am confident that not only the remainder but that in time all the families of the oldest emigrants will return and clear the jungle that has for many years over spread the lands in this district that were cultivated by their ancestors, alshough not a hut remains and the sites of many of the villages can only be discovered by tanks and puccka wells and their names would certainly have been unknown to me, but for the established custom of entering them in the records of the Kanoongoes. I therefore consider the additional engagement now entered into by the Raja's brother to be in every respect for the advantage of Government and as an additional reason for recommending it to the approbation of the Hon'ble the Governor and Board of Commissioners I beg leave to observe that the amount of the ceded Jumma does not appear to have been any year fully realized by the Nabob Vizeer and I have also of the Resident at Lucknow for stating that nothing had been paid to the Vizeers Government for at least three years past.

It was with difficulty I prevailed on Lall Behadur to exclude from his Derkhast the collection of Syers, which he had farmed out from the commencement of the present Fussily year to a person named Sumber Behauder Sain for the sum of Rs. 7801/- and of which he had received Rs. 1278/8/- as appears by the Enclosure No. 3 a copy and Translation of the account of payments made by the late farmer and which is included in No. 4 a copy of an Akrarnamah from Gungahder Lall Behauder's Dewan to discharge if fifteen days the sum due to Government according to Lall Behauder's Derkhaust.

I have placed the collection of these duties under the Tehseeldar and if any reliance can be put in the estimated account of them which I received from Ram Dutt and transmitted you copy of on the 30th of May last, they greatly exceed the sum at which they were farmed out by the Raja's brother for the present Fussily year. No. 5 is a copy of the Kanoongoes account on which these duties are levied and of which I received no complaints but whether or not they should be thought unfavourable to merchants I humbly conceive that an agreement should be made with the Raja or his brother Lall Behauder before they can be altered with effect as they ought to correspond with the rates of duties levied by him at the town of Bootwal whieh is situated at the foot of the first range of hills and on the northern banks of a very rapid river that rises immediately above it and divides the two ceded Pergunnahs of Tilpoor and Benawekpoor from the Raja's independent tract of country below the hills and for which I was informed he neither paid a tribute or any revenue to the Nabob Vizeer.

The town of Bootwal is entirely occupied by merchants, some of whom are from Benares and Mirzapoor and from their information, as well as the conversations I had with Lall Behauder, who is fully sensible of the advantages he would derive from the protection of Government, I am convinced the present confined intercourse betwixt the two countries might be greatly extended, merchants from Bootan, Thibet and Nepaul resorting annually to the town of Bootwal for the sale of gold ore, brass, iron, copper, borax, beeswax and many other productions of the northern countries and for the purchase of coarse cotton, curwah, broad Cloth and other articles, but principally cotton with which they are entirely supplied from the countries below the hills and being of opinion that the height to which their trade might be conduced would greatly condence to the speedy improvement of the districts. I took every opportunities of explaining to Lall Behauder and his executive officers the advantage they would derive from encouraging merchants and requested they would furnish me with a list of articles exported and imported and an account of the rates of duties levied on them at Bootwul for the purpose of transmittlng them to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor and Board of Commissioners who would in the event of the present system being defective suggest to the Raja such alterations as would prome to be beneficial to the merchants of both countries. They promised a compliance and which is repeated in the enclosure No. 6 a copy of an arzee presented to me by Lall Behauder at the time he delivered his Derkhast and in which you will be pleased to observe that he requests to be continued in possesion of Talooka, Kunjunnee Bander as his hereditary zemindaree. His Talook is situated in Ruttanpoor Bander as stated in my address to you of the 6th ultimo and included in the Kanoongoes doul of that Pergunnah, although the collections have been received by the officers of the Raja of Bootwul since 1190 Fussily This Talook is entered by the Kanoongoes as united with Sheuraj Bundar and their joint produce is estimated at Rs. 3657/12-but they are separate Talooks, the former belonging to the Raja of Bootwul and the latter to the Raja of Nepaul and I am humbly of opinion that it will be more advisable to instruct the Resident at Nepaul to demand the revenue from the Raja than to dispossess his officers. The produce of Talooka Kunjunnee is rated at Rs. 1001 and the payment of which on account of the past year is stipulated for in the enclosure No. 4. Its cultivation will now be improved and Lall Behadur has engaged to farm it for three years at an annual increasing Jumma. No. 6 is a copy of his Derkhast the amount of which I have included in the enclosure No. 7 a statement of the total annual revenue receivable from the district of Bootwal after deducting the Raja's Nankar as mentioned in the enclosure No. 8 a copy of the Kanoongoes account thereof.

Although I humbly conceived that the best mode of making the cession of Bootwul of value to Government would be to given the confidence of Lall Behadur and his officers by conciliation and by convincing them that my instructions from the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor were to settle the Raja in possession of his Zemindaree on the most just and liberal terms. I at the same time deemed it my duty to establish the authority of Government by committing the entire charge of the police to the Tehseeldar and by publishing rules to be observed by the executive officers of Lall Behadur in the realization of the revenue. Enclosed I beg leave to transmit No. 9 a copy of these rules and as the authority of the Raja is not diminished by them, I hope they will meet with the approbation of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor and Board of Commissioners.

23. J. Routledge, Collector, to Graeme Mercer, Esq. Secretary to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor and Board of Commissioners for Settling the Ceded Districts in Oude, Bareilly. Dated, 17th, December, 1802, Gooruckpoor.

During my late absence in Bootwul I was favoured with your letter of the 9th Ultimo directing me to order one or more of the Kanoongoes of each of the Pergunnahs to which the disputed accounts of the late Amils of Azeemghur and Gooruckpoor relate, to proceed to Bareilly for the purpose of authenticating the Wassillaut accounts which they formerly produced in my Sudder Cutcherry and answering the objections which may be made by the Vakeels of the late Amils.

On a reference to my letters to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the 28th. of December, 1801 and 14th of January 1802, you will be pleased to observe that I would neither obtain Sudder or Mofussil Kistbundies from either of the late Amils and that the only accounts they could furnish were abstract statements of their receipts and disbursements up to the date which I took charge of the collections but without any specification of the amount realized from any of the Pergunnahs that composed their respective Amaldarrees and that the Kanoongoes could only furnish statements of estimated Jummabundies for the past Fussily year 1209. And I therefore hope it will appear to you that the Kanoongoes are absolutely incapable without the assistance of the Zemindars and their Patwarries of answering any objections which may be made to the Wassillauts by the Vakeels of the late Amils, for as neither of them had formed settlements of their districts they could have no Kistbundy accounts and consequently could not furnish me with Mofussil Jumma Wassil baukee accounts and as they seldom gave receipts for payments made by the Malguzars. The Kanoongoes could have no regular accounts of their collections and although I did not consider the aggregate sum of their Jumma Khurch accounts to be the exact total amount of their respective collections, it was not so much with a view of ascertaining the justness of these accounts as to obviate all future inconvenience that I deemed it necessary to order the Tehseeldars whom I appointed to the different Pergunnahs to take accounts of the village collections made by the late Mofussil officers. For I apprehended that the Malguzars would urge the exactions of their former collectors as reasons for not complying with my future demands but inconsequence of the difficulties my Tehseeldars soon experienced, I was under the necessity of ordering the Kanoongoes of each district to repair to my Cutcheries at Azeemghur and Gooruckpoor with all the Zemindars and their Patwaries and to draw out their accounts in my presence and respecting which I beg leave to refer you to my letters of the 8th, March and 30th of April last and from which you will be pleased to observe that not only the fairest opportunities were given to the constituted representatives of the late Amils of confuting the charges made by the Zemindars, but that they shewed the greatest reluctance to meet the investigation and particularly the brother and the Dewan of Akber Ally Khan.

Although in my letters above mentioned I have stated that the Wassillauts were delivered in by the Kanoongoes, I did not at the same time think it necessary to mention that they were principally formed from the accounts of the Malguzars and their Patwarries who were positive as to their accuracy and were willing and ready to substantiate it by their oaths and the testimony of respectable witnesses.

For these reasons I hope the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor and Board of Commissioners will be pleased to excuse my postponing the execution of their orders for as the Kanoongoes were never in regular possession of their offices they cannot be supposed capable answering in a satisfactory manner any objections which may be made to the Wassillauts unless they should be attended to Bareilly by the Zemindars and their Patwaries and both the late Amils well know that they were never allowed to take counter parts of any of their accounts, although for their own security they often compelled them to affix their signatures to false Wassilbaukee accounts and therefore instead of ordering the Kanoongoes to proceed to Bareilly without the Zemindars and their Patwarries which would be a great interruption to the collections I beg leave suggest that the late Amils should be directed to state in writing on the face of the accounts their objections to the whole or any part of them and that they may be regularly investigated by my assistant, as in consequence of the willingness I always shewed to attend to the declarations of the Zemindars. The late Amils may again decline any investigation being made by me although they cannot with justice accuse me of partiality as my proceedings will prove that I most painfully and repeatedly called upon their constituted representations both verbally and by Parwannahs to state their objections to the claims of the Malguzars and that the strictest justice should be afforded them.

Permit me also to request that the late Amils may be divided to deliver in the detailed accounts of their collections and to state to the Lieutenant Governor and Board oı Commissioners their reasons for not producing them to me either at the term I took charge of the collections or during the time I was investigating their respective Wassillauts.

24. J. Routledge, Collector to the .G. Mercer, Esquire, Secretary to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor and Board of Commissioners, Bareilly. Dated the 24th December 1802, Gooruckpoor.

In consequence none of the late Amils having formed settlements of these districts for the past year, I was under the necessity when I took charge of the collections to direct the Tehseeldars of Goverment immediately after arriving in their Pergunnahs to ascertain in concert with the Kanoongoes, the Jaidaud of every village and I accordingly included in this order a Talook held by Raja. Bulchranji composed of several villages situated in Pergunnahs Deogong, Mohammedabad and Nizamabad in the district of Azeemghur. A few days subsequent to my issuing this order, I received an arzee from Banee Pershaud, the Gomashtah in charge of the Talook on the part of Raja Bulchranje, stating that his constituent held it at a Mocurreree Jumma. Enclosed I beg leave to transmit No. 1 a copy of his arzee but as he could not then produce the Pattah he repeated his application in several other arzees, with copies of which it is not necessary for me to trouble the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor and Board of Commissioners, as I could not comply with it until the 13th of February last, when the Tehseeldar of Pergunnah Nizamabad in the Jumma of which the collections from the Talook in question are included had ascertained its Jaidaud to be Rs. 9,175, and as Raja Bulchranje is a man of great responsibility I could there see no objection to his Gomashtah being restored to the management of the Talook on his entering into a written engagement to discharge the revenue according to the ascertained Jaidaud in the event of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor and Board of Commissioners disapproving of his Mocurreree Pattah and on Poorun Mulls' delivering to me an Ekrarnamah of which the enclosure No. 2 in a copy.

I granted him a Parwannah to the Tahseeldar directing him to receive the revenue a greatly to the Mocurreree Jumma until the Pattah should be produced to me and approved of by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor and Board of Commissioners.

Enclosed I have now the honor of transmitting No. 3 a copy of the Raja's Pattah granted to him by Boo Ally Khan, a late Amil of Azeemghur, and No. 4 a copy of a Parwannah from the late Nabob Asoph-ud-Dowlah and with respect to the Pattah I beg leave to observe that I conceive Boo Ally Khan had no right to farm out a Talook for a longer term than the date of his own Cabooleat as renter of the district, and whether or not the Parwannah from the late Nabob is authentic I humbly conceive from its denomination, that it was only a temporary grant of the difference between the Jumma mentioned in it and whatever might be the produce of the Talook, as reward to the Raja for services he was then performing for the late Nabob, or it would have been expressly specified that the Raja was to hold the Talook at a fixed and Istimraree Jumma for the period of his life, and when his Gomashtah Poorun Mall produced the Pattah and Parwannah to me at Deureegaut in August last, I stated these circumstances to him and added, that had the Nabob intended to make over the Talook to the Raja at a perpetual Mocurreree Jumma, he would have granted him a regular sunnud agreeably to the usage of the country and as he had not according to his procure produce to me a sunnud of this description, it was incumbent in me to insist on his discharging the revenue of the Talook agreeably to the ascertained amount of its assets in February last, and with which he complied, but at the same time requested that I would take his Derkhast and Cabooleat for framing it for the three ensuing years at a fixed annual Jumma of Rs. 8,601 the net Jumma of last year after deducting Khurch, Dhee and etc., from Rs. 9,175 the gross assets as ascertained by the Kanoongoes and the Tehseeldar of Government.

This engagement is of course conditional being subject to the confirmation or rejection of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor and Board of Commissioners. But I beg leave to recommand it to their approval Raja Bulchranji having been allowed by all the late Amils to hold the Talook at the Jumma mentioned with Pattah as compensation for money advanced by him in payment of their monthly Kists to the Nabob's treasury at Lucknow, and his Gomashtah having promised at the time I accepted his Derkhast, to pay Malikana to the Zemindars of the villages which compose the Talook or to satisfy them by granting them land in lieu of it, but at the expiration of the present settlement I humbly conceive that justice to the proprietors will render it necessary to offer them possession of their respective villages on fair and equitable terms, and in the event of their objecting to these terms to secure to them their Malikana on the Jumma at which their lands may be farmed by Rajah Bulicharnji or any other person.

25. J. Routledge, Collector, to G. Mercer, Esquire, Secretary to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor and Board of Commissioners for settling the Ceded districis in Oude, dated, the 24th, December, 1802, Gooruckpoor.

Enclosed I beg leave to transmit a copy of a letter from Mr. Fraser the surgeon at this station, and as he has already incurred a great expense in accompanying me to Azeemghur and Bootwal, and is now incurring of other expense in erecting a bungalow etc. I beg leave to recommend his application for an additional allowance to the favourable consideration of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor and Board of Commisssoners, to be granted to him on the same principle and for the same reasons that the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to grant additional allowance to me and my assaistant.

26. J. Routledge, Collector, to G. Mercer, Esquire, Secretary to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor and Board of Commissioners for settling the Ceded districts in Oude, dated the 24th, December, 1802, Gooruckpoor.

I request you will be pleased to inform the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor and Board of Commissioners that in consequence of my not having found an account or record of any sort when I took charge of my office, as stated in my former letters, and no engagements having been formed by the late Amils with any of the Zemindars for the payment of the revenue I was under the necessity of directing the Tehseeldars of Government to make the collections according to the assets of the Pergunnahs and to measure the lands whenever a dispute regarding their produce might happen. And although it appeared by the accounts the Tehseeldars afterwards forwarded to me, that not only a part of the Jaidaud of many villages, but some entire villages was appopriated to the use of individuals I could not, as the season for making the collections was far advanced, enter into an investigation of their claims and although I was extremely anxious to secure the just revenue, I then also thought it more advisable for the interest of Government to take no notice of these appropriations, than to risk the exciting disturbances or discontent at the commencement of my assuming the charge of the collections by issuing a general order to attach the crops until sunnuds exempting the possessor of the lands from the payment of revenue should be produced and examined by me, but deeming it incumbent on me alternately to secure the just dues of Government I directed the several Kanoongoes to prepare and forward to me accoun ts of all the Maffee lands in their respective Pergunnahs and now beg leave to enclose for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor and Board of Commissioners No. 1, 2, 3 and 4 copies of accounts forwarded to me of lands of this discription in the districts of Gooruckpoor, Azeemghur, Mahole and Nawaubgunge Rheilly. They exhibit the number of villages the quantity of detached lands, the names of all the grantees and of such of the granters whose sunnds have been produced to the Kanoogoes and you will be pleased to observe that most of the grants, have been made by Amils and Rajas, who certainly according to the custom of the country had no power to make over to any individual a proportion of the produce of their estates, and as the Amils had no authority to grant Maffees beyond their own leases, I humbly conceive that all grants of lands made either by them or the Rajas, ought to be immediately resumed, unless the grantees are old and infirm, or have been long in possession and have no other means of subsistence. And therefore, as soon as I received these accounts, I issued Parwannahs to the several Tehseeldars directing them to order all the Maffeedars to attend at my Cutcherry for the purpose of having their sunnuds examined and registered, but as some of them would attend and having frequently been informed that many of the sunnuds were not only illegal but obsolute forgeries, I issued at the close of the past year a general order to the Tehseeldars to attach all the lands except Nankar villages until the possessors should produce to me their sunnuds for examination and receive from me orders for the release of their Maffees.

Although I have received no orders on this subject, I humbly conceived it to be the wish of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor and Board of Commissioners that possession should for the present be continued to all who have sunnuds from the Vizeers, provided they obtained possession of the lands before the cession of the districts, and that they would also be induced from lenity and compassion to permit old and infirm men to continue in possession during their lives although they held their lands by sunnuds from Amils or Zemindars and on this principle I have released all lands for which sunnuds have been produced from Vizeers, the possession of which appeared on investigation to have been obtained before the end of 1208 Fussily and I have given to the grantees parwannahs authorising them to hold the lands either during their lives or to descend to their heirs according to the intention of the grantors as expressed in the original sunnuds until they shall be submitted to the inspection and consideration of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor and Board of Commissioners and receive their final orders. And I have also released the lands held by old and infirm men who have been long in possession and have no other means of subsistence although they have only the sunnuds of Amils or Rajas and I have delivered to them Parwannahs authorizing them to hold the lands during their lives only, but I have also deemed it my duty to resume all lands held by stout young men who are able to procure a subsistence by labour and whose only titles to possession are sunnuds from Zemindars or the late Amils and an account of these resumptions shall be prepared and transmitted to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor and Board of Commissioners, who I hope will approve of my conduct. As my motive has been not only to add to the revenue of Government by now resuming all un authorised grants of lands held by men who are not objects of compassion and to secure the resumption of all life grants on the demise of the present incumbents, but to prevent any diminution of the present Jumma, several Sunnuds bearing the seals of Kings, Vizeers etc, having been produced to me with applications for possession of lands, which upon enquiry were now included among the lands paying revenue and had never been exempted from the payment of it.

Should the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor and Board of Commissionners be pleased to approve of these resumptions and to honor me with their instructions, I hope in a short-time that the revenue of Government will be greatly increased and that on the demise of the present incumbents, most of whom have only life grants, an addition of at least Rs. 500,000 will be obtained. But I am humbly of opinion that the country is not yet suffiently settled to admit of any enquiry being made into the titles by which the Rajas hold lands as Nankar, none of which I have entered to attach, but I also think there would be no danger of creating any discontent, by signifying that upon the demise of the present possessors, their heirs shall of entitled to succession receive sunnuds from Government.

I am sorry to hear that complaints have been preferred against me by some maffeedars who presented an arzee to me a few days after they returned from Bareilly and which I beg leave to enclose, they having refused to receive it in consequenee of the order I passed upon it to produce their sunnuds that they might be regularly investigated.

27. J. Routledge, Collector, to G. Mercer, Esquire Secretary to the Hon'ble the Lieutent Governor and Board of Commissioners for settling the Ceded Districts in Oude. Dated, 1st. January, 1803, Gooruckpoor.

I now beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of a letter dated the 7th. September last from Mr. Fortescue as acting Secretary and to state for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor and Board of Commissioners that on being honored with their instructions for forming a settlement for three years of the districts under my charge, I deemed it necessary to abolish all professional duties collected by the Rajas and Zemindars which were considered as extremely oppressive and had been represented to have contributed to the declension of the trade of the district in as great a degree as the delays and vexations occasioned to merchants by the exactions that were constantly practised in the collection of Syers by the officers or under farmers of the late Amils, who besides the established rates of duty were accustomed to demand fees and perquisites under a variety of pleas. The professional duties, I allude to as having abolished were taxes on Dullauls or Brokers, on Beoparies, for Tannahdarree or protection afforded them in passing through their Zemindarees, on artificers on sales and purchases of cattle etc, and the only collections now made by them and which are consolidated with the land revenue are from fisheries, mango topes and for ground rent from merchants and residents engaged in manufactures.

I have great pleasure in stating that the trade of these districts has greatly increased since the date of my letter to you of the 15th of July last and as a proof of it I beg leave to enclose in English and Persian a comparative account of the collection of Syers and other duties in the two first months of the present year with the collections made in the corresponding months in the preceding year 1202 Fussily. I have not yet received accounts of these collections in the preceding month, but I have no doubt of their having increased in the same proportion and that their aggregate amount at the end of the year will greatly exceed that at which I estimated them in my address to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the 28th October last.

In the copies of the Doostoor Ul Amuls or detailed accounts of the rates of duty, which I had the pleasure of sending with my letter to you of the 25th of July last, you would be pleased to observe that in the 7th Column the duties collected by the Rajas and Zemindars were inserted and although prohibited from the commencement of the current Fussily year the Rajas and Zemindars from collecting them, I did not deem myself authorized without the sanction of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor and Board of Commissioners to reduce the old established rates of duty by remitting them altogether and I therefore blended them with the duties collected on account of Government and to which they are now annexed and form a part.

In my address to you of the 4th of November last I stated that owing to the number of Chokees and peons employed, the expense incurred in making these collections exceeded in many Tehseeldaries the percentage I had been under the necessity of allowing the Tehseeldars and that I had directed them to deliver in an account of the number of their Chokees and of the Mutsuddies and peons employed at each of them and having received these accounts I now beg leave to enclose a copy and translation of them and in which I have included the gross collections realized in each Pergunnah being the amount of every denomination of duty etc. No new Chokees have been established since the cession of the country took place, but it will appear obvious from an inspection of the account in question that the amount of establishment of most of them seems excessive when compared with the receipts and consequently several of the Tehseeldars assured me at the end of the preceding year that the allowance of Rs. 14 percent was insufficient to defray the aggregate of their actual disbursements and that they were considerable loesers thereby and from other enquiries I had no reason to doubt of the truth of their representations until however a permanent plan of regulation can be framed and established for the collection of Syers. I deem it unadvisable to recommend the abolition or removal of any of the present subordinate Mofussil Chokees, as any temporary partial arrangement would only, in my humble opinion, tend to throw the actual system into confusion and to incur a considerable loss of revenue without contributing essentialy to the fulfilment of the liberal views of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor and Board of Commissioners.

Although the Syers have occupied a great deal of my attention, yet owing to my other avocations, I have hitherto been unable to enter into a minute examination of the whole of the numerous items of which they are composed or of farming a satisfactory opinion on all of the various points on which I am directed to report and from the complicated nature of the whole of them much investigation is required to enable me to propose any alteration in the present system with perfect safety and without any risk of causing a material reduction in the public revenue and of which they form so considerable a part. I have however no doubt but the rates of duty on some articles might be reduced with benefit to the revenue and the general prosperity of the country, but from the number of Chokees at which duties are collect ed, it is difficult to ascertain the real amount produced of any particular tax on any particular article of either trade or consumption the operation of the tax can however be easily ascertained and respecting the common necessaries of life, it gives me great pleasure to state that the prices of provisions of all kind are extremely reasonable in every part of these districts, and alt ho' coarse cloths are manufactured both for the consumption of the other country, for the Tandah and other markets the export trade is extremely limited, tho' it has of late increased and I think if Syer duties were only collected on all manufactures at the Chokees of the several Pergunnahs in which they are fabricated according to the existing rates of those duties in each of them, it would be a great encouragement to merchants, who at present complain of the vexatious detention they experience of their merchandize at the intermediate Syer Chowkees until they are entered at a Custom House. And it is without any hesitation that I beg leave to recommend this measure being immediately authorized as I am certain the relinquishment of duties now collected at the intermediate Chokies would be amply compensated by the increase it would occasion in the exportation of manufactures and consequently in the amount of duties in which they would still be thus subject to pay as above mentioned but at the same time I cannot without further enquiry venture to recommend a similar reduction of duties on either imports or any of the productions of the country.

From the great number of Chokees and from the circumstance of the rates of duty varying in almost every Pergunnah and their not being fixed on the valuation but on the load and number of pieces, the percentage paid on any article cannot be calculated with precision. But in the meantime to afford some idea of the percentage rates as nearly as they can be estimated, I do myself the pleasure to enclose a copy and translation of an account drawn out by the Sudder Kanoongoes of the rates of duty levied since the commencement of the current year in the Pergunnah of Gooruckpoor Khass and in which the town of Gooruckpoor is situated and as soon as I have reeeived accurate information from the Tehseeldars and Kanoongoes of the principal hauts by which good are exported and imported and of all the gùnges, hauts, etc., in every Pergunnah I shall do myself the pleasure of transmitting a report on the remaining points mentioned in the letter from the late Acting Secretary.

28. J. Routledge, Collector, to G. Mercer, Esquire, Secy. to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the Ceded Districts in Oude. Bareilly. Dated, 9th January, 1803, Gooruckpoor.

Enclosed I beg leave to transmit for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor and Board of Commissioners copies of two Perwannahs, one from the late Nabob Shuja-ud-Dowlah to the then Amil of Azeemghur to pay annually to the widows of the late Azeem Khan for her subsistence Rs. 6000 from the collections of Tuppeh Nusser Ullahpoor in Pergunnah Mohammadabad and Rs. 6000 from the Syer collections at Azeemghur and the other from the late Nabob Asoph-ud-Dowlah to Allah Beg Khan to appropriate to the widow's use in addition to the allowance of Rs. 12,000 per annum the twelve villages mentioned therein.

The original Parwannahs were presented to me with an arzee by her Vakeel some months ago and to be enabled to state her claims to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor and Board of Commissioners. I transmitted copies of them to the Syer Kanoongoes and to those of the Pergunnahs in which the lands are situated and having received the reports they were directed to furnish me with, I now beg leave to enclose you copies of them and by which you will be pleased to observe that she only received for two years payment of the sum of Rs. 6000 from the Syers, that there is no record of her ever having received the sum set a part for her subsistence from the collections of Nusserulhapoor that the twelve villages granted her by the late Nabob Asoph ud Dowlah were attached in 1200 and 1202 by Boo Ally Khan the then Amil and that they however since formed a part of the revenue Lands and are consequently included in the present settlement of the district.

Her late husband Azim Khan was the Raja of Azeemghur and uncle to the present Raja Nadir Shah, to whom the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor and Board of Commissioners have lately been pleased to grant a very handsome allowance for the support of his mother, himself and family, in addition to the produce of their maffee villages and as she is really an object of much greater compassion having no apparent means of subsistence, I beg leave to recommend both her and her adopted son who is also her near relation as stated in the reports from the Kanoongoes to the liberality of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor and Board of Commissioners, who I hope will also be pleased to grant them a similar allowance of Rs. 150 per month during their respective lives.

P. S. I beg also leave to enclose copy of an arzee presented to me by the widow's Vakeel on the 6th instant.

29. A. Ross, Acting Collector, to G. Mercer, Esquire Secy. to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the Ceded District in Oude Bareilly Dated, the 10th, January, 1803, Gooruckpoor.

I beg leave to acquaint you for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor that I have this day received charge of this collectorship together with the records there and balance of cash in the treasury amounting to Rs. 19, 429/8/3.

30. A. Ross, Acting Collector to Major Ralph, Commanding at Azeemghur. Dated, the 28th, January 1803, Gooruckpoor.

I was last night favored with your letter of the 26th instant. Enclosed I have the pleasure to send you a Parwannah to Jygopal Pandeh, Tehseeldar of Nizamabad and one to Ram Lochun, Darogah of Syers at Azeemghur, directing them to pay immediate attention to every requisition you may make to their and to be careful that you shall not have cause to complain again of want proper supplies in the bazar.

You will be pleased to observe that above and above the Bazar duties there are very heavy Syer (or transit) duties levied on almost every article in these Provinces ; and that this is the cause of the prices being so much higher than in the Lower Provinces, where the Syer or transit duties have been long abolished.

PART II

LETTERS ISSUED TO THE COLLECTOR GORAKHPUR BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS & BOARD OF REVENUE

31. Henry Wellesley to John Routledge, Esquire & ca...Dated, the 12th, December, 1801, Allahabad.

(1) Enclosed is a statement of countries ceded to the East India Company by the Nabob Vizeer under a treaty concluded on the 10th day of November last with the item composing the amount revenue of the districts of Gooruckpoor and Azeemghur, Nababgunge, Mahole and Kheirragur and the allowed deductions to the Amils an account of Nankar etc. as stated by the officers of the Nabob Vizeer.

(2) You will immediately proceed to take charge of those districts conformably to the accompanying Parwanahs to the Amils and other subordinate officers.

(3) Upon your arrival in the district you will consider it your first duty to enter into the enquiries necessary to enable you to furnish a report to the Lieutenant Governor or Board of Commissioners comprised under the following heads.

First the Mofussil Jumma of the district and the period at which the Kists are paid whether the Mofussil Jumma is collected on account of the Amils who holds his sunnud from the Nabob Vizeer or whether the whole or any and what portions of the district sub-rented by him to other Amils at a surplus to his Cabooleat? The character and responsibility of these sub-Amils should such exist. Secondly the amount of deductions allowed to the Amils under the heads of Nankar, Maufee Rozennah etc. and the actual sum disbursed by him on these accounts. Thirdly a statement of the collections is made in the districts on account of Syer, Customs, sungowaznee, Kulladaghee or under any other denomination than that of land revenue.

(4) The date of the cultivation with its apparent tendency to increase or decrease and the supposed abundance of defecieney of population.

(5) The nature of the existing engagements between the Amils and the Zemindar farmers, whether the engagements are universally entered into and when entered into whether they are generally adhered to by the Amils? Whether the Talook and villages are in general allowed by real Zemindars or yearly

farmed to the highest bidder. In the latter case whether the proprietors are allowed any and what Malikana?

(6) The situation of the Kanoongoes and the local usages observed in the engagements of the Ryots with their Zemindary farmers.

(7) The state of the Police in the district.

(8) The number of troops actually in the district, whether employed by the Amils or stationed by the Nabob Vizeer etc. The expense attending them distinguishing between the Amils allowed by the Nabob Vizeer the actual expense incurred by the Amil.

(9) The extent to which reduction might be made in these troops without risk to the peace of the country or the collection of the revenue and the period at which these reductions could be so effected. With a statement of the number of Company troops which may be required in lieu of the troops so reduced.

(10) The establishment of native officers required to assist you in the execution of the duty hereafter specified and that which will be necessary in the event of your immediately taking charge of the Mofussil collections.

(11) The situation proper to be fixed in the Sudder Cutcherry of your district considered as well with a view to its being centrical, as to the safety of your treasury and the facility with which remittance may be made to other treasuries.

(12) A general view of the trade and munufactures of your district with its exports and imports and the means to be used for the improvement of the revenue consistent with the comfort and prosperity of the inhabitants, and a statement of the highest Jumma which the district may be supposed capable of yielding consistent with these indispensible considerations under full cultivation as well as the highest Jumma collected at the former period.

(13) You will also report to the Lieutenant Governor and Board of Commissioners any other observations or occurrences in your district which you may deem necessary for their informations or immediate interference without delaying such report for the general report above mentioned.

(14) Until you can be furnished with detailed instructions much must be entrusted to your own discretion and observance of local circumstances you will be careful however to avoid any sudden encroachment in the ancient usages of the natives and will in the mean time confine your interference with collection of the revenue to the support of the Amils in his just demands upon the Zemindars and farmers where these demands are

founded in written engagements entered into by the Zemindars or where no written engagements having been entered into, the claims may be founded on the established usage of the Pergunnah declared by the Kanoongoes as to the rate of payment in proportion to the extent or produce of the lands. You will at the same time inform the Amil on that you are equally prepared to resist all demands which may appear to be contrary to written engagements or the established usage of the district that in no case must he employ military force in aid of these demands without your sanction given on a previous enquiry into the merits of the case and that be must consider himself equally responsible for the quiet as for as the revenue of the district you will take the earliest opportunity of notifying to the inhabitants of your district by a public advertisement that no demand will be made upon them within the current year beyond the amount of their written engagements with the Amils or beyond the established rate of payment declared by the Kanoongoes.

(15) The Amils of the districts under your charge have already been directed by a Parwannah from the Lieutenant Governor to pay the Kists of the current Fussily year already collected into the Company's treasury at Lucknow agreeably to their Cabooleat. They will continue to do so until such time as your report may enable the Lieutenant Governor to fix the station of your Sudder Cutcherry and your establishment. The receipts from the Resident at Lucknow will in the meantime serve as voucher for the these payments.

(16) In the event of its being deemed necessary for you to take charge of the collections in supercession of the Amils, you will be careful to assure the other native officers employed in the collection of the revenue and others who may be of rank or consideration either by their station or family in your district that it is by no means the intention of the Government to refuse a candid attention to the claims of those who either by their personal services or other circumstances may be entitled to the notice and the protection of the state.

32. Extract of the letter from the Resident at Lucknow to the Honourable Henry Wellesley. Dated, 16th December, 1801.

Accompanying is a letter to your address from Munsoor Beg, Amil of Ackberpoor and Mahowl and as a copy of it was delivered to me I am enabled to comment on the contents it contains an explicit desire to be realized from the charge of Mahowl, it impudently makes a demand for the recovery of balances due for last year and I am afraid it indicates an insiduous intention of charging upon the Mahowl collections the expenses of a larger proportion of troops than properly appertain to that district. Several days ago I demanded from the Vakeel a statement of troops particularly attached to that portion of his country but have not yet been able to obtain it. This delay contributes to strenghten the above suspicion.

Yesterday I received a letter from Ackber Ally Khan, Amil of Azeemghur which together with a translation I herewith enclose, the contents of it seem to require some explanation and discussion. He states that he cannot retain charge of the district upon the terms he held it last year from the Vizeer. It may appear strange that the Company should be less desirable masters than the Vizeer, but the fact is that the practice pursued by the Amils with the Zemindars and Lumberdars is so faithless that the Amils, especially those holding small collection looking to a superintendance which they have not been accustomed to, are apprehensive that the same practice will not be countenanced by the British Government. So litte confidence subsisted between the Amils and Zemindars that the settlements made at the begining of the year were generally considered by both parties as nominal and fictitious. The Amil determined to exact as much as possible, at the reading of the harvest was not very anxious about the original engagements and the Zemindars aware of this was only solicitious that the settlement should be fixed as much as possible below the actual value of the land at the season for reaping the harvest the contention commenced and the Amils placed armed men over the crops to prevent their being cut down until he had made a fresh settlement with the owners. Under this practice it is evident that were there any person between the Amils and Zemindars the case would be decided according to the written enagements entered into at the begining of the year and consequently against the Amils. After making all allowances for the inveterate reluctance of Zemindars to part with money excepting according to the means of compulsion employed, it is difficult to reconcile such a fraudulent transaction to our principles of justice, and as Akber Ally probably forsees that the British troops will be employed to suppress disturbances and support his authority, he is naturally apprehensive that will not be afforded without a previous explanation of the causes and without some enquiry into the complaints of the opposite party.

In addition to this the Zemindars knowing they are become subject of the Company justly entertain sanguine hopes from mildness of the British administration and the encouragement given to agriculture which circumstance will lead to complaints of grievances that under the Vizeer's Government would have been submitted to in silence.

33. G. Mercer, Secretary to John Routledge, Esquire, Judge and Magistrate of Zillah Gooruckpoor. Dated, 10th, March 1802, Bareilly.

I am directed by the Hon'ble Lieutenant Governor and Board of Commissioners to inform you that His Excellency the most noble the Governor General has been pleased to constitute and appoint Mathew Leslie Archd. Seton and J. Fambellee, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Circuit and Appeal for the Division of Bareilly.

2nd. You are accordingly desired to make the judiciai references prescribed by the regulations to that Court; and are further directed in all matters of criminal nature, not expressly provided for in the regulations to consider yourself as hearing the same regulation to the said court in your capacity of Magistrate or the Magistrates of the Lower Provinces bear to the Courts of Circuit to which they respectively belong.

34. G. Mercer, Secretary to John Routledge, Esquire, Magistrate of Gooruckpoor. Dated, 10th, March, 1802. Bareilly.

I am directed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor and the Board of Commissioners to transmit to you the accompanying regulations for your conduct in the office of Magistrate of Zillah Gooruckpoor to which your strict observations required.

Regulations for the guidance of the Magistrates of the several Zillahs and of the Criminal Courts, in the Ceded Provinces passed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, and the Board of Commissioners on the 10th March 1802 by the special authority of His Excellency the most noble the Governor General.

1st. Each Collector is invested with the office of Magistrate within his district, and empowered to take cognizance of all murders, robberies, rapes severe woundings, maimings, and of all other flagrant violations of the peace, also of the crimes of forgery, and coining where the causes of action shall not have taken place previously to the 10th of November 1801 (the date of the cession of the Country).

2nd. At the station of each Magistrate there is established a Criminal Court, to be composed of a Moofty and of a certain number of native officers, to write down the proceedings, and to take charge of the records.

3rd. When a complaint shall be preferred to a Magistrate, of a description cognizable by his authority, under the first section of these rules, he shall cause the person accused to be brought before him in open court fully investigate the charge and defence, hearing and recording the statement of each party, and the depositions of the respective witnesses, all depositions and examinations of prosecutors and witnesses to be taken on oath.

4th. If the charge shall appear to the Magistrate to be groundless or not to have been sufficiently proved, he shall release the person, but if the case shall appear to be doubtful or if the alleged crime shall be fully proved against the prisoner, the Magistrate shall commit the letter for treat the Criminal Court, at which the Moofty shall preside, and the Magistrate shall also cause the prosecutor, the witnesses and the whole of the proceedings held by him to be removed to that Court.

5th. The Magistrate is empowered to confine the party accused or to hold him to bail according to the circumstances of the case the function of the Moofty solely relating to the trial of the prisoner, but not to the charge of his person which is in every case to rest with the Magistrate.

6th. When a person shall be committed for trial before the Criminal Court, the Moofty shall consider the whole case de novo taking the depositions of the witnesses already examined before the Magistrate, on oath and after having heard the defence of the prisoner, carefully compared the evidence, and stated on the proceedings of the Court any material contradiction which shall appear in the defence or depositions, the Moofty shall write his Futwa at the conclusion of the proceedings and having affixed his real thereinto, shall return the whole, together with the Magistrate's proceeding to the Magistrate.

7th. In trials for murder the Moofty is to ground his Futwa upon the doctrine of Yoosuf and Mohammed without paying attention to the distinction of Aboo Hunufa, with respect to the manner of committing the crime, and in fixing the punishment the mode of committing murder and the nature of the weapon or instrument which may have been made use of not to be solely attend to, but are only to be so far considered as may lend to shew by fair inference, the actual intention of the prisoner in perpetrating the act laid to his charge.

8th. If the Futwa of the Moofty shall acquit the prisoner, the latter shall be forthwith released, unless the Magistrate shall be of opinion that such acquittal is contrary to justice, in which case the Magistrate shall refer his own proceedings together with the proceedings of the Moofty to the Court of the Circuit and Appeal at Bareilly.

9th. If the Futwa shall declare the prisoner to be guilty and shall sentence him to punishment the Magistrate shall in like manner refer the whole of the proceedings and trial to the Court of Criminal and Appeal at Bareilly.

10th. The Magistrate is empowered by his own authority and with reference to the Moofty to inflict punishment.for fully offences, under the regulations established for the conduct of the Magistrates in the Lower Provinces subject to the Presidency of Bengal.

11th. The Magistrates are to allow a daily subsistence not exceeding one anna to every person confined by them on a charge of a criminal nature, and to be transmited to the Court of Circuit and Appeal, on the 5th days of every month on account of their subsistence on this had in the preceeding month, together with a statement of such other contingent as may have occurred during that period.

12th. Each Magistrate is to use a circular seal two inches in diameter with the words, " Mohir Adawlat Faujdaree Zillah " have the name of the is to be inverted, engraved upon it in the Persian and Nagree character.

13th. Each Magistrate is to transmit to the Court of Circuit and Appeal on the 5th day of every month, a return in English and Persian of such of the persons apprehended by him as may have been punished, released or committed for trial during the preceding month, such return to be drawn out in following manner.

Name of the Prisoners.	When apprehended.	Charge.	Manner of punishment if punished.	Date of discharge if discharged.	Date of commitment if committed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Noor Ally	14 April	Murder	...	...	10th April
Gopaul	5 April	Petty theft	...	...	

14th. Each Magistrate is also to submit to the Court of Circuit and Appeal on the 5th day of every month, a return in English and Persian of all the persons apprehended by him who on the last day of the preceding month were neither punished nor committed for trial before the Criminal Court, such rule to be drawn up in the following manner.

Name of Prisoners	Date of Apprehension	Charge	On bail	In jail
Mimoo	5th April	Maiming	...	....
Sheo Singh	4th April	Forgery	On bail	...

15th. With a view to the preservation of good order in the interior parts of the Zillah which an efficient police can be induced, the Magistrates are to direct all farmers, Tehseeldars, and other native officers, of every description employed in the collection and management of public revenues within the limits of their jurisdiction, to apprehend all persons in their respective districts who may be accused of any of the crimes specified in the first section of these regulations, or who may be otherwise guilty of breaches of the peace, and send them together with their accusers to the Magistrate of the Zillah.

16th. In all matters of a criminal nature, or of official duty not expresssly provided for by these regulations, the Magistrates are to be guided by the Principles of equity and good conscience. They are also to consider themselves as having the same relation to the Court of Criminal and Appeal, which the Magistrates in the Lower Provinces bear to the Courts of Circuit for the divisions to which they respectively belong.

35. Henry Wellesley to J. Routledge, Esquire, Collector of Revenue, Judge and Magistrate, Gooruckpoor. Dated, the 19th, May, 1802, Bareilly.

Some doubts having been expressed in regard to the duties annexed to the office of Register of the Civil Court under the Collectors, Judges and Magistrates appointed to the Ceded Countries, I am directed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor and Board of the Commissioners to inform you that it is considered as the duty of the Register to act as your Assistant in which ever of your capacities of Collector, Judge and Magistrate his services may be required.

36. Henry Wellesey, to J. Routledge, Esquire. Dated, the 23rd May, 1802, Bareilly.

As it may be of much importance in the uncultivated state of your district that some immediate measures should be taken with a view of affording a due confidence to the cultivators of the soil with future intentions of Government respecting their encouragement and protection and as it is necessary that I should be apprized of the sentiments of the Governor General before I can furnish you with detailed instructions for making a settlement of the districts I deem it expedient in the meantime to authorise you to take such measures as you may think immediately necessary to the introduction of a settlement upon the following principles.

2nd. Your own enquiries will have enabled you to ascertain with sufficient accuracy the state of the Zemindaries in the districts under your charge, with the means their propietors may possess respectively of increasing the cultivation to admit of your making a settlement with them. For this purpose a proclamation may be issued inviting the Zemindars of the villages or Talookas now paying revenue to Government to offer proposals for holding their lands for a term of three years at a yearly increasing Jumma, and the same to the Mushtabjeers where no Zemindars are forthcoming or where circumstances may have contributed to render the Zemindars unwilling or unable to enter into engagements with Government.

3rd. With regard to waste lands of which there must be large tracts in the districts under your charge paying no revenue to Government, and of which there may be no actual proprietor, or perhaps a nominal one receiving Nankar, a proclamation may be issued inviting proposals for farming these lands for 5 years, at the rates which have been usual in the several Pergunnahs, or which in your judgment may be best adopted to promote increase of cultivation by encouraging men of property to engage in it. of such lands, that their Nankar will be continued to them or should you deem it necessary I thereby authorise you assure them that the Nankar will be increased in proportion to the increased Jumma of Government. It will be an object of importance in renewing proposals for these lands to restrict each individual to such portion of country as your information may lead you to think his means may enable him to cultivate during term of his engagement both with the view of increasing the population by dividing amongst a greater number those lands, which may be more easily brought into cultivation, and of leaving it more in the power of Government to pursue hereafter such other measures as may be deemed advisable for the more speady and effectual improvement of the revenue of the Country.

4th. Although I hope I shall be enabled to furnish you with detailed instructions for your guidance before any necessity can exist for the engagements being enterted into for the ensuing year, the above observations may in the meantime enable you to arrage matters to the extent that may be immediately necessary and I desire that you will with as little delay as possible, report to me your opinion how for they are applicable to the state of the districts under your charge, as well as any observations which your local knowledge may suggest in the general principles to be observed in the statement or the details which it will be necessary to attend to in carrying it into execution.

37. W. Scott, Resident at Lucknow, and G. Mercer to the Hon'ble Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant Governor of the Ceded Provinces. Dated, the 30th May, 1802, Lucknow.

The Vizeer having been very importunate for the adjustment of his claim to the proceeds of the Custom House at Gurreh Mobaruckpore on the river Goompty, I have endeavored to make myself master of the subject and shall herewith take the liberty of first stating the nature of the claim and then offering my opinion upon it.

2nd By the 4th article of the Commercial Treaty in 1788 Ghorah Mobaruckpoor is fixed upon as a station for collecting the Vizeer's duties in good exported from the Company's Dominions into the Dominions of His Excellency by the river Gompty. His place Gurreh Mobaruckpoor is situated in the Pergunnah Mahole and on the Collector's taking charge of that Pergunnah he also appointed persons to receive the duties of the Customs House at Gurreh Mobaruckpoor. It is not contended that the ground upon which the Custom House lands does not belong to the Company in the virtue of the late territorial Cession, but it is alleged that the revenue of the Custom collected Gurreh Mobaruckpoor formed no part of the Jumma at which the Pergunnah Mahole was rated in the Treaty, and in support of this allegation His Excellency has furnished me with a statement of the land revenue of Mahole as held by his Amil, copy and translation of which I do myself the honour of enclosing.

3rd The sum at which Mahole was rated being according to this statement fully made out by the land rents, His Excellency asserts his claim to the Customs and duties collected at Gurreh Mobaruckpoor on goods exported from the Company's Dominions to those of His Excellency by the river Goompty, and I have no hesitation in saying that it appears to my judgment that this claim is supported.

4th If I am right in this conclusion or in other words, if the Vizeers have not made over to the Company the revenue of the Customs on goods passing up the Goompty river His Excellency would have been warranted in establishing ing a Custom House within his own Dominions a few miles higher up the Goompty than Gurreh Mobaruckpoor, there being no Article or clause advoerse to such measure either in the commercial Treaty or the late Treaty of Cession. For though by the 4th Articles of the Commercial Treaty Gurreh Mobaruckpoor is laid down as the station for collecting the duties on goods exported from the Company's dominions of the Vizeer by the river Goompty, yet the last Paragraph of the same article allows the contracting parties the power of changing the situation of the station for levying the duties as the may deem expedient, upon giving public notification to each other of the new station fixed upon.

5th. Had the Vizeer, however, established a new Custom House in a situation described in the preceding paragraph and if at the same time the usual duties were continued to be lived by the Company's officers at Gurreh Mobaruckpoor an additional burthen would thereby have heen imposed upon goods imported into the Vizeer's Dominions from those of the Company.

6th. To obviate additional burthen and to prevent loss to Vizeer's revenues, I beg leave to submit to your judgment whether the Custom House at Gurreh Mobaruckpoor should not be suppressed and His Excellency establish a new Custom House in any convenient situation on the Goompty above Gurreh Mobaruckpoor, and also whether upon the same principle an account may not be rendered to the Vizeer of the sums collected by the Company's officers at Gurreh Mobaruckpoor on account of duties and either the money so collected be paid into the Vizeer's treasury or His Excellency be allowed credit for the amount in his accounts with the Company.

7th. In consequence of some correspondence which has recently passed between Mr. Routledge, Collector of Gooruckpoor, and the Vizeer's Amil of Tandeh, copies and translation of which are herewith closed, relative to the Manjeh land in the river Gagrah, His Excellency has pressed for a division in that subject. If, as the Amil asserts, the Manjeh land in question was not possessed by the late Amil of Gooruckpoor nor by any of his predecessors an ascertion which I conceive may be easily, verified or disproved on the spot, His Excellency's claim to the land, however it may be situated relative to Gooruckpoor and Tandeh must in my apprehension under the explanation at the end of the first Article of the treaty be admitted.

38. H. Wellesley, Lieutenant Governor to W. Scott, Resident at Lucknow. Dated the 12th June 1802 Bareilly.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th Ultimo with its enclosure, on the subject of the adjustment of the Nabob Vizeer's Claim to the collections of the Customs House at Gurreh Mobaruckpoor and to the revenue of the certain Manjeh lands in the river Gagrah.

2nd. As it appears that these collections although made within the Ceded Countries, formed a constituent part of the Nabob's revenue from the duties on goods exported from the Company's provinces as settled by the Commercial Treaty, His Excellency's right to which has not been effected by the Cession, I shall have no hesitation in directing Mr. Routledge to forward to you an account of the collections which may be have received for the current year, and for which credit may be given to His Excellency in his account with the Company.

3rd. Mr. Routledge will be further directed to discontinue the collection of Customs at Gurreh Mobaruckpoor.

4th. I entirely coincide with you in opinion as to the principle on which the claim to the disputed maujeh lands in the river Gagrah ought to be adjusted and the Collector of Goruckpoor shall be instructed accordingly.

39. G. Mercer, to J. Routledge, Esquire, Collector of Gooruckpoor., Dated, the 13th, June, 1802, Bareilly.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor and the Board of Commissioners being desirous of adopting every practicable measure for the improvement and prosperity of the country preparatory to concluding the settlement for the ensuing year, I am directed to communicate to you the following instructions for your information and guidance and to desire that you will exert your best endeavors to give them full and immediate effect.

The current year of account being nearly expired, it is necessary that the customary advances in money and seed be made to the Ryots, and that every other reasonable encouragement be afforded them, for the purpose of promoting the cultivation of the ensuing year. At the same time that the Board is sensible of the necessity of making such advances, it is aware of the inexpediency of making them through the Amils or farmers who must naturally be, in doubt whether or not they will be continued in their present farms after the expiration of the Fussily year and who could consequently in all probability defeat the salutary effect of the measure by appropriating the advances to the liquidation of the outstanding Mofussil balance due to them, taking Tackavy bonds from the Ryots for the amount, thereby subjecting Government to the double loss of the money advanced and of the advantages of which it would have been otherwise productive. The Board has therefore determined in order to obviate the ill consequences which would result from distributing the requisite relief through the channel of the farmer, that the advances be made by persons who have no interest in misappropriating the money. Persons of this description being deputed immediately on the part of Government will naturally instil a greater degree of confidence in the Ryots and others to whom they may afford relief whilst the latter will place that faith in the engagements into which they will consequently enter which they have been hitherto induced to do the more especially as, by the system in agitation for farming the ensuing settlement, the persons who may be employed on the occasion will be excluded from the farm of the Pergunnah to which they may have been respectively deputed or from having interest whatever therein either directly or indirectly.

In conformity to the principal above laid down, you are directed immediately on the receipt of these instructions to portion out your Zillah into sub-divisions, yielding, as nearly as you can estimate or as local circumstances will admit of a grass Jumma of one Lac of Rupees each. In instances however in which it may be inexpedient to divide a Pergunnah yeilding a larger Jumma than the amount above mentioned and in which the services of more than one Ameen may be required, you are desired to allow the Ameen appointed to make the advances in such Pergunnah to entertain as many Naibs or deputies to act under his orders and authority as you may think proper, it being the wish of the Board that the responsibility and superintendence should be confined to one person in each division. After having completed this arrangement you will depute a person of respectable character and properly qualified for the office as an Ameen into each Sub-division furnishing them with the necessary supplies of cash from your own treasury or by orders Tuncas on the present farmers and Tehseeldars who may be in balance. In the latter event you will take special care that the important object of the present measure be not defeated, by granting orders on any farmers or Tehseeldars who, from inability or unwillingness to discharge the amount, might give use to delays which would render the intended relief nugatory and ineffectual. As however it is not impossible that obstacles of this nature may occur which you could not have foreseen, you are desired in such case, to adopt the most expeditious, measures for furnishing the requisite supplies from your own treasury or from the nearest farmers or Tehseeldars having the means of affording them.

A draft of the instructions in English and Persian to be given to the Ameens is herewith enclosed. These instructions as far as they can be applied to the district under your charge, are to be the rules of your conduct on the present occasion, and you are required to enforce a strict conformity to them on the part of the Ameen. Should a literal observance of any part of the instructions and particularly the proposed division of crops be inapplicable to your district you will be guided by their general spirit and by the local and established usages of the country immediately communicating to the Board every instance in which you may have been under the necessity of deviating from them, with your reasons for doing so.

As the allowance to be made to the Ameens must materially depend upon the distance to which they may be deputed and the amount of the advances entrusted to them respectively it is left to your discretion to fix such allowances as existing circumstances may render expedient a due regard being had to the reponsibility and reasonable expenses of the persons employed and to the allowance made on such occasions.

You are desired to report to the Board from time to time the progress you have made in carrying these instructions into execution.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE AMEENS FROM G. MERCER.

On your arrival at the Sudder Cutcherry of the Perghnah you are to assemble the Chowderies, Kanoongoes, Muckadums, Purdauns, and Ryots, and make advances of Tackawy, and give Pattahs to the Ryots as is here in after directed.

You are next to get a capable Mutsuddy from the Chowderies and another from the Kanoongoes and go about from village to village, to superintendent the cultivation, and see that the Ryots are pushing it on agreeable to their respective engagements.

You must examine the Jummabundies of each village for 1207 and 1208 Fussily, and note the particular articles of Mal and Abooab of which it was composed and the aggregate amount.

In making advance of Tackawy, you are to be guided in the amount of them by the number of ploughs in the village, the quantity of land cultivated last year. Its capability of further improvement, and the prosperous or impoverished states of its inhabitants. But you are to be personally responsible that the money you advance be applied to the promoting the cultivation of the ensuing year, and not to the liquidation of the balances of the current one.

You are to take Tackawy bonds (for what you may advance) in the usual form attested by the Chowderies, Kanoongoes, and Muckadums of the respective villages specifying the quantity of land each Ryot agrees to cultivate with an interest of one percent per mensem.

The settlements are made with Nakdee or for ready money or Amal for a certain division of the Crop. You are prohibited from entering into any engagement of the kind called Nakdee, nor are you to make an Amal settelment in villages. Where it has been heretoafter Nakdee you may however give the necessary advances to such villages.

The lands are divided into three classes, Bunjer, or waste lands, Chuncher or land only three or four years out of cultivation, and Polick or land in full state of improvement. For these three kinds or lands you are to give the Ryots Pattahs specifying the made in which the crops are to be hereafter respectively divided, Vizt.

In Polick lands Government to get 5 and the Ryots three Passerees.

In Chuncher lands Government to get 2 passarees and the Ryots six passerees.

In Bunjur lands Government to get one and the Ryots seven passerees.

You are to bind down the Ryots that the cultivation of the Polick lands shall not be less in the ensuing that it was in the current year.

The expenses attending and Amla Settlement, Bhent or Nazzers, Aussoott or charges of measuring and valuing the crops, and Putwaries wages the first of these is in future to be exploded, the second is to be defrayed by Government instead of by the Ryots, and the third is to be defrayed by the Ryots.

In all cases where crops may be valued, the Ryots are to be assured, it will be done agreeable to the price current of the Pergunnah at that time.

Agreeable to usage of the country Mockudums and others of certain descriptions have been allowed an indulgence in the division of the crop. Whatever the custom of the country in this respect may have hitherto been, it is to be continued.

41. F. Fortescue, Asstt. Secy. to John Routledge, Esquire, Collector of Gooruckpoor, 20th June, 1802, Bareilly.

I am directed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor and the Board of Commissioner to state to you the following general outline of a plan for the settlement of the Ceded Districts which have been submitted to be Governor General and which they have been reason to believe will be approved by His Lordship.

2nd. At the commencement of the ensuing year, the whole of the lands in the Ceded Provinces to be formed on a lease for the years at a fixed and equal annual rent the amount of which is to be determined by such accounts and informations as the Civil Officers of Government in each district may by that time be able to obtain.

3rd. Actual proprietors if not men of notorious bad characters are universally to have the option of taking their own lands in farm provided they offer as high as others, and find security for the fulfillment of their engagements, but when they decline forming them they shall for the present be allowed the same Nankar as they used to receive during the Vizeer's Government.

4th. Where proprietors decline farming their lands or where there are no actual proprietors, a village settlement to be made with respectable and responsible farmers.

5th. At the end of the third year, a new lease to be grantee for three, years upon terms proportionate to the actual net produce of the lands at the time of the expiration of the old lease. Farmers of new description to have the option of being continued in their farms, but if they decline the settlement to be made with others on the best terms that may be offered.

6th. At the end of the second three years lease, a new one for four years to be granted at fixed annual rent, bearing a proportion to the actual net produce at the time of the expiration of the former lease. All persons engaging for farms shall bind themselves, under a written obligation with a penalty annexed to give written leases or Pattahs to the Ryots, specifying the amount they are respectively to pay and they shall cause the Ryots to execute counter engagements.

7th Tehseeldars to be appointed to collect the public dues for those lands for the payment of revenue demandable from which settlements may not have been concluded by the Collectors with Zemindars either at the commencement of the ensuing Fussily year or at any subsequent period.

8th The amount to be collected by each Tehseeldar is to be between two and three Lacs of Rupees. They will receive a percentage on their collections in consideration of which they are to pay charges of collection to keep up, Police establishment and to give security for the payment of balances of revenue.

9th The detailed plan for the settlement will be forwarded to you as soon as it shall have been returned from Calcutta. The object in furnishing you with the foregoing outline is to be obviate any delay in making the settlement after the detailed plan shall have been communicated to you. It is necessary that your attention should be immediately directed to the selection of proper persons for the situation of Tehseeldars but you are not to appoint any Tehseeldars until you shall have received orders to that effect from the Lieutenant Governor and Board of Commissioners.

42. F. Fortescue, Acting Secretary to John Routledge, Esquire, Collecto of Gooruckpoor. Dated, the 14th July 1802 Bareilly.

In obedience to the orders of the honorable the Lieutenant Governor and Board of Commissioners I herewith transmit to you instructions for your conduct in making the settlement of the land revenue of you Zillah. I also transmit you a draft of the instructions which you are to give to the Tehseeldars, in which you are at liberty to make such alternations as local circumstances may render absolutely necessary reporting the same without delay to the Board.

2nd The enclosed proclamation under the seal of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor setting forth the sums on which the settlement is to be made, and pledging the faith of Government to the observance thereof, you are to have fixed up in a conspicuous place in you Sudder Cutcherry and to send copies of it to your several Mofussil Cutcherries. You are at the same time to call on all the Zemindars whose estates you may intend to make Huzoor Tehseel, or of which you may choose to make the settlement yourself, to come in by a certain fixed time for the purpose of concluding their engagements.

3rd You are without delay, to depute the Tehseeldars for the purpose of making the settlement of such lands as you may entrust to them conformably to the principles laid down for their guidance the particulars of the lands included in their respective jurisdiction are to be set forth on the back of their sunnuds.

4th. As it is the wish of the Lieutenant Governor and Board of Commissioners to avoid as much as possible making Bawlea settlements with the Ryots, you are to discourage them all in your power.

5th. There can be no doubt that a large accession of revenue is obtainable by letting out villages which are now totally desolate, and of which there are no proprietors forthcoming, on a favourable lease to men possessing the means of improving them. You are therefore desired to submit to the Board a proposal containing the terms on which you would recommend that such lease be granted, and in the meantime you will give notice that all persons desirous of taking such farms should without delay make proposals for that purpose.

6th. Your are carefully to explain to all zemindars and others taking lands in farm that they are not to be permitted to levy any Syer or other collection of duties under the new settlement. But those persons who have taken the Syer duties in farm to the end of the current year are to be permitted to continue collecting the same until the expiration of their respective engagements.

7th. In all cases not provided for in the instructions, or any other where you may be in doubt, you will apply to the Board for such information as you may require. As however the Board have a perfect reliance on your exerting your utmost endeavors to give full effect to the instructions with which you are now furnished, and as references for their further instructions on points of the foregoing nature must necessarily tend to delay the execution of the important measure now entrusted to you, the Board are desirous that you should avoid as much as possible making any references to them connected with the ensuing settlement which are not indispensably necessary.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE COLLECTORS FOR MAKING THE SETTLEMENT OF THE CEDED PROVINCES FROM COMMENCEMENT OF THE FUSSILY YEAR 1210.

Ist. The whole of the lands in the Ceded Provinces are to be let on a lease for three years at a fixed equal annual rent, the amount of which must be determined by such accounts and informations as the Collector may be at present in possession of, or may be able to obtain, but no settlement whatever is to be considered final, until it shall have received the previous sanction of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor and Board of Commissioners.

2nd. In all possible cases the settlement is to be made with the Zemindars, if not men of notorious bad characters or otherwise disqualified, provided they offer a fair and equitable Jumma. Whenever a Collector shall be of opinion that it will be inexpedient to conclude a settlement with a Zemindar, he is to hold proceedings on the subject, detailing his reasons at large for rejecting the claim of the Zemindars, and inserting in his proceedings every informations he may have obtained relative to such Zemindars ; at the same time receiving the Zemindar's answer to the objections urged to his claim. The Collector will then transmit the whole of his proceeding, to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor and the Board of Commissioners, who reserve to themselves the power of admitting or rejecting the claim.

3rd. Whenever a Zemindar shall decline entering into engagements for his estate, he shall be allowed for the present the same Nankar which he had been accustomed to receive under the Government of the Nabob Vizeer, and in like manner whenever the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor and the Board of Commissioners shall reject the claim of a Zemindar to enter into engagements with Govt. and such Zemindar shall have been in the receipt of Nankar shall be continued to him for the present.

In cases in which a Zemindary shall have been mortgaged or transferred as security for the payment of a debt, and actual possession given to the mortgagee or security the settlement shall be made with such mortgagee or security actually in possession leaving the Zemindars at liberty to adjust his accounts with the actual possessor, or to see for redress in a Court of Justice.

5. As it not infrequently happens, that large Zemindaries contain several dependant estates or Talooks, the actual proprietors of which. may be now, and have been for a length of time in disturbed possession thereof, the the principal Zemindars being no more than the immediate channel of receiving the dues of Government in all such cases the settlement is to be made with such dependant Talookdars, separate and distinct from the engagement's of the principle Zemindars, provided however that the Talookdars, shall be desires of such separation, or the Zemindars shall require it.

6th. In the event of a Zemindar considering himself aggrieved by any separation made in conformity to the above section, or of a Talookdar being dissatisfied at not being separated from a Zemindary agreeably to what he may have considered as his right, in either case the party dissatisfied is at liberty to see for redress in a Court of Justice, under this provision for defining and establishing the rights of both parties. The collectors are prohibited from allowing such disputed claims to interfere with or postpone the immediate conclusion of the settlement, which in all doubtfull cases should be made with the person in possession.

7th. Where Zemindars or other actual proprietors shall decline entering into engagements for their respective estates, or where there are no proprietors, a village settlement shall be made for three years at a fixed equal annual Jumma, giving the preference to the Muckadums, Purdanns, or any respectable Ryot of the village but no person, not an actual proprietor, shall be allowed to engage for more than one Assllee village, and its Dak hilee, or dependant villages.

8th. Persons of every description, whether proprietors or not, are to give security equal to one fourth of the estipulated amount of their annual engagements in default of which proposals are to be rejected.

9th. All persons with whom a settlement may be made, shall bind themselves by a written obligation, under such reasonable penalty as the collectors may think proper to determine, to grant Pattahs or leases to the Ryots and under renters of every description specifying the amount they are respectively to pay and counter engagement shall be excuted by the Ryots and under renters of a similar tenors and purport.

10th. In granting Pattahs to the Ryots, and other under renters, and in receiving Cabooleats from them all authorized and established Abwabs are to be consolidated with the land rent, and to be formed into one Jumma, which is to be expressed in a gross sum in the Pattah and Cabooliats, and the imposing or levying new Abwab, is to be strictly prohibited and prevented.

11th. All engagements entered into with Government are to be exclusive of Syer duties, and of all other 'collections not connected with the land revenue, hitherto lived under the denomination of Zemindary and Tannadarry duties the whole of which will be taken exclusively into the lands of Government on the expiration of the engagements for the present Fussily year, and as Government will in future pay all Nankars and pensions of every description from its own treasuries no deduction admitted on these or any other accounts.

12th. The Caboleats executed by Zemindars and other actual proprietors of land are to contain a clause respecting them from collecting syer, duties or any other duties whatever, in their respective tenures, and the collectors are required to explain fully the nature and extent of this restriction, in order that persons desirous of entering into engagements may regulate their proposals accordingly.

13th. If any person calling himself an actual proprietor of lands, shall enter into engagements for the same, and it shall here after appear that an other person is the real proprietor and is willing to take the land upon the same terms, the original engagements are to be annulled and new ones entered into with the real proprietors who will be put in immediate possession upon his previously reimbursing the former possession in the full amount of such expenses as be may have actually incurred. In like manner and in similar conditions, farmers of villages are to be held liable to be dispossessed in the event of the actual proprietors proving their right to the land, and of their coming forward to enter into engagements for the same. It is however declared, that if persons having claims to lands, do not prefer and prove the same within the period of the first lease of three years, the persons with whom the existing engagements may have been made, shall remain in possession until the expiration of the tenth year. The collectors will fully explain the whole of this article to all persons whom it may concern.

14th. As it will be attended with the most important and beneficiai consequences to render the country at large acquainted with the determination of Government to regard to the settlement of the revenue, after the conclusion of the engagements for the ensuing three years, the Collectors are authorized and required to insert the following stipulation in every engagement which shall be entered into with them and to pledge the faith of Government that such stipulations will be inviolately observed 1st, hat, at the expiration of the above period another settlement will be concluded for the further of 3 years, at a fixed equal, annual Jumma on the following terms, Vizt, the difference will be struck between the annual amount of the first lease and the actual net produce of the lands, at the time it expires and two thirds of such difference will be added to the annual rent of the first lease, and become that for the second 3 years, 2nd that at the expiration of the second three years lease, new engagements will be entered into for the further period of four years, at a fixed equal annual Jumma, the amount of which will be determined by adding three fourths of the net increase of revenue during any year of the second three years lease, to the Jumma thereof; 3rdly, that at the end of the ten years, a permanent settlement will be concluded for such lands as shall be in a state of cultivation sufficiently advanced to warrant the measure, on such terms as Government shall deem fair and equitatle a due regard being had to the actual state of the country, and its means and capability of further improvement; 4th that persons fulfiling their engagement for the first three years shall have the option of renewing the same for the second period on the prescribed terms, and so on for the third period, and in perpetuity.

15th. In cases in which neither actual proprietors, nor other persons will enter into engagements, the lands are to be held Khas under the instructions to the Ameens transmitted to the several Collectors under date the 13th of June last.

16th. The Collectors are required to take under their own immediate management the settlement and collections of such Zemindaries as they can superintend without detriment to them other public avocations. But it is expected that the settlement of all the larger Zemindaries will be concluded immediately by the Collectors, and that the revenues of the same be invariably paid into the Sudder Syer of the district.

17th. The proprietors of such estates as shall pay their revenue immediately into the treasury, of a Collector are to be considered responsible for entering an efficient police in their respective estates, subject to such general rules, regulations as may be hereafter promulgated, with an exception, however, to cities, large towns, and principal gunges the expenses of the police of which, will be defrayed by Government.

18th. The following provisions are made for assisting the Collectors in concluding the settlement and realizing the revenue of such lands as cannot consistently brought under their own immediate management.

19th. Tehseeldars or native collectors are to be appointed to collect the public dues from the lands, for the payment of the revenue demandable from which settlements may not have been concluded with the Zemindars, or other actual propreitors, either at the commencement of the ensuing Fussily year, or at any subsequent period, and generally to collect the revenues of such lands as the collectors may deem it expedient to place under them.

20th. The Tehseeldars are to be selected by the Collectors who are required to pay the utmost attentions to their characters and responsibility. The selection of persons for this duty, is to be subject to the approbation and confirmation of the honourable the Lieutenant Gavernor and the Board Commissioner and a person once appointed to the situation of a Tehseeldar, is not to be liable to removal without the previous sanction of the same authority.

21st. In all practiable cases, the amount of the revenue to be collected by each Tehseeldar is not to be less than two lacks of Rupees per annum, including every description of collections entrusted to his superintendence.

22nd. The Collectors will be very careful to prevent persons holding one situation of Teheeldar by obtaining those appointments in other Pergunnahs or in other districts in the names of their connections or dependants.

23rd. The Tehseeldars are to be allowed not less then 10 percent on the amount of their gross collections, in consideration of which they are to bind themselves to defray all charges of collections and to make good all balances or revenue which may accrue in their respective jurisdictions as well as such advances as Government may authorize them to make to Ryots and others for the purpose of assisting them in the cultivation of their lands, in consideration of such allowance, the Tehseeldars are also to be held bound to entertain an efficient police respective jurisdictions with an exception, however, to cities, large towns and principal gunges, the police of which Government will take upon itself.

24th. The Tehseeldars are to give good and responsible security (to be approved of by the Collectors) for the due and faithful performance of the trust reposed in them, to the amount of the kist receivable by them respectively in each year: and the Collectors will be held responsible for reporting without delay to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor and the Board of Commissioners, every instance in which a Tehseeldar shall fall a whole Kist in arrear when such Tehseeldar shall be liable to be removed.

25th. As it is not improbable that individuals endeavour to obtain the situation of Tehseeldar for their connections or dependants, becoming themselves their securities to Government, the Collectors are enjoined to take the greatest care that the persons appointed Tehseeldars are the principal and respectable persons.

26th. Persons deputed in the Mofussil, under Board's orders of the 13th of June, for the purpose of making advances for the cultivation of the ensuing year, are to be considered ineligible to the office of Tehseeldar of the Pergunnahs into which they have been respectively deputed as Ameens.

27th. The Tehseeldars are to be instructed by the Collectors to make advances of Tuckavy at the usual and proper periods for the purchase of seeds cattle and implements of husbandry taking bonds for the same bearing interest at the rate of twelve percent per annum.

28th. All engagements whatever concluded immediately by the Tehseeldars, are to be made granted in due name and on the part of Government, it being to be understood that in all cases. The Tehseeldar acts only as the agent of Government and whenever any person paying revenue to Government shall be dissatisfied with the eonduct of a Tehseeldar and the conduct of a Tehseeldar and shall prove, to the satisfaction of the Collector that the Tehseeldar has been guilty of misconduct towards him, such persons shall have the privilege of paying his revenue immediately into the treasury of Collector, provided the Collector shall be of opinion, that the grievance is of such a nature as to justify the measure and the person complaining shall give good and sufficient security for the regular discharge of his Kists. The collectors will however, be careful that the authority and influence of the Tehseeldars be not lessened on light or insufficient grounds.

29th. A separate Code of instructions for the information and guidance of the Tehseeldars is hereinto annexed, to which they are to be enjoined by the Collectors to pay a strict literal adherence.

44. F. Fortescue, Acting Secy., to the J Routledge, Esquire, Collector of Gooruckpoor. Dated, the 14th July, 1802, Bareilly.

1st. I am directed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor and the Board of Commissioners to acquaint you in addition to the separate instructions with which you have been furnished under this date, that notwithstanding the instructions to the Ameens deputed into the Mofussil for the purpose of making advances for the cultivation of the ensuing year to grant Amla or Bawlee Pattahs to such Ryots as had been accustomed to enter into engagements of this nature, you are to inform the Tehseeldars who may be appointed under the orders already communicated to you, that in every instance in which the Ryots of a village who may have received Pattahs of the above description shall be desirous of exchanging the same for Nuckdee or ready money Pattahs at a fair and equitable assesment, they are at liberty to cancel the former Pattahs and to grant a Nukdee one in lieu of them accordingly it being the desire of the Board to avoid Bawlee settlements as much as possible.

2nd. In communicating the purport of the above order to the Tehseeldars, you are at the same time to enjoin them to adopt the necessary measures for making the same generally known throughout their respective jurisdictions.

45. INSTRUCTIONS TO THE TEHSEELDARS.

Having appointed you Tehseeldar of the several Pergunnahs setforth in the schedule you are to apply yourself with alacrity and assiduity to the faithful discharge of the several important duties entrusted to you in full confidence, that so long as you behave well you shall be continued in office.

On your arrival at the Sudder Cutcherry of your station you are to assemble the Kanoongoes Chowdries, Purdauns etc., and in their presence affix in some conspicuous place a proclamation of Government (which will given you for that purpose) specifying the terms on which the lands are to be farmed. You are to distribute copies of such proclamation, and verbally to explain the meaning of it to those who may daily come to your Cutcherry.

You are to exert yourself in obtaining full and authentic information respecting the land revenue of your jurisdiction the particulars of which you are to send to the Collector's office.

You are next to proceed to make a settlement of the land which may be entrusted to you on a lease of three years, at a fixed equal annual Jumma, such settlement, however, is not to be considered as concluded until it shall have been approved of by me.

In all possible cases you are to make the settlement of the lands with the proprietors of them.

If there be no proprietor or that he declines farming altogether, or does not offer a fair and equitable Jumma, the settlement may be made with next who offers fairest, with this difference, however, that a proprietor may hold his estate in farm although composed of many villages, but if that estate comes to be farmed by others no larger portion than one village Assillee with its Dakhilee can be given to person.

Where there are no proprietors or where they decline farming, you must make a village settlement for three years at a fixed equal annual Jumma, giving the preference of farming to the Mockadum or Purdawns, or any respectable Ryot of the village.

Persons of every description, whether proprietors or not are to give security equal to one fourth of the amount of their stipulated annual payments. In fixing the Jumma you are to be guided by a comparison of the Jummabundee account of each village for some years back with the present state of it, you are then to propose such Jumma as may seem fair to you, and which the Ryots with agree to make good, and rather by an easy rent encourage the farmers and ensure a regular payment of the Kists than by an excessive rent depress them and risk their having large outstanding balances.

You are carefully to explain to proprietors and others about to engage for land that they will not in future be permitted to collect duties of any kind whether Syer Zemindaree, they must therefore make an allowance for this in the terms they propose.

In all Nukdee or ready money settlements, the Mal and Aboauts of every description are to be consolidated into one Jumma, beyond which, nothing is to be paid. This is to be stipulated in the Pattah.

In cases where neither proprietors nor farmers come forward, you must as a last resource make a Khans or Bawlee settlement with the Ryots stipulating the shares they are to get from the different kinds of land vizt.

In Potitih lands, or such as are in full cultivation, Government is to get 5 pusserees and the Ryots 3 pusserees.

In Chuncher lands or such as have not been cultivated for two or three years Government is to have two and the Ryots 6 pusserees.

In Bunjur or waste lands, Government if to get one and the Ryots seven pusserees.

Chuncher lands after one and Bunjur lands after two years cultivation are to be considered equal to potitih, and the Bunjur lands after one year are to be taxed equal to Chuncher.

In your Khans settlement you are to bind down the Ryots that the lands now under cultivation be not suffered to fail off the Ryots are not to be permitted to under take the cultivation of new lands until they shall have accomplished that of the old ones.

The Khans settlement is attended with three kinds of expense. First Bhaint or Nuzzurs at the different harvests; second Putwarees wages; third Mussoot or measuring and valuing the crops. The first of these is to be entirely abolished, the second is to be borne by the Ryots and the third will be defrayed by Government in consideration of the additional passure it gets out of the Potitih crops. In all cases where crops are valued it must be one according to the price current of the day.

Mockadums and others of a certain description agreeable to the custom of the country receive an indulgence on the division of the crops till the end of that year for which year may have been granted.

You are to transmit to the Collector office full information as to the amount hitherto paid annually in your division as Nankar to Zemindars or Kanoongoes, and whenever such persons are in possession of lands in lieu of Nankar you are to state the particulars of it, You will hereafter receive instructions about keeping a register of Pattahs and Cabooleats.

You are to give to the Collector timely notice when advances are required to be made for either the Khareef or Rubbee Crops, or for sugar cane, stating the amount required, and you will be authorized to make such as are proper.

The Tuckavy lands are to be attested by the Chowdries, and Kanoongoes and Mockudums, and to run at the rate of one percent per month interest, they are invariably to specify the number of Beeghas for the cultivation of which the advance is made.

The Bunjur lands alluded to above are supposed to form a part of villages which are inhabited and partly in cultivation. If any person should be desirous of ingoing for a part or the whole of a desolate or deserted village, you are to renew his proposals and transmit them to me taking care that he specifies the number of Beeghas of land he wishes to engage for.

Your allowances are to be 10 percent on the gross collections made by you in consideration of which you are to defray all charges of collection make good the balances of land revenue as well as of Tuckavy, and keep up an efficient police in the Mofussil, Government taking upon itself the police of all larger towns and principal gunges.

Here follow the names of the different Mehauls.

46. F. Fortescue, Asstt. Secy. to J. Routledge. Dated the 15th, July, 1802, Bareilly.

I am directed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor and Board of Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant and to inform you that the Board confirm the appointment you have made of Gholam Huzarat to the office of Moofty of the Criminal Court of your station, and that his allowance (as settled by the Board on the 5th March for each Moofty,) is 100 rupees per month exclusively of his Estate:

The Board however in confirming the appointment you have made direct me to remark that it would have been more strictly regular had you previously submitted for their consideration the recommendation of the person whom you judged properly qualified to fill the above situation.

47. From A. Seton, to J. Routledge..............

Statement of the claim of the revenue of Azeemghur, whose petition was referred to me by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor.

The petitioner is the widow of the late Mohammed Jehan Khan, Raja of Azeemghur. In her petition, her claim is rather vaguely stated, it being merely asserted that during the time of the Nabob Vizeer Asu-ful-Doulah she continued in possession of the Jaghir, Nankar lands etc. etc. which had been bestowed upon the family by his father and grand father but that of late years. She suffered much distress, in spite of the repeated orders issued in her favour by the present Nabob Vizeer Saudut Ally Khan and that as the country is now come into the hands of the British, she hopes for redress and begs that her situation may be required into by Mr. Routledge. The original petition is herewith transmitted.

When questioned more particularly as to the object of her solicitation, she stated that her late husband Raja Mohammed Jehan Khan, who was Raja of Azeemghur, died about 40 years ago. That during his life, he had always been in possession of the estate. That from his death until the year 1212 of the Hijree which answers to the Fussily year 1205 she was in possession of 32 Nankar villages and had besides certain allowances in money. But that the whole has now been resumed and she accordingly solicits their restoration.

In order to ascertain more fully the nature of her claim upon the British Government, I addressed a letter to the Collector of Gooruckpoor on the 22nd of May last, and requested him to make the necessary enquiries into the subject, and report the result for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor. As soon as his reply is received it should be laid before the Lieutenant Governor. Meantime, I think it but regular to submit, for his informaion and further orders, what has already, been done in the business.

The accompanying documents are as follows :

No. 1. The original petition of Rannee, which was referred to me by the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor.

No. 2. A more detailed and explicit statement of her claim.

No. 3. A copy of the letter which I wrote to the Collector of Gooruckpoor on the subject on the 29th may last.

48. F. Fortescue, to the John Routledge Esquire Collector of Gooruckpoor. Dated, 7th, August, 1802, Bareilly.

The 13th paragraph of the instruction transmitted to you on the 14th Ultimo forward for the rights of such persons as may hereafter establish their claims to lands for which settlement may have been previously concluded with persons who were not the real proprietors. It is therein declared that in cases in which such claims shall be preferred and proved within the period of the first lease of three years the claimants should be put in immediate possession provided they reimburse the farmer possessors the expenses which they may have actually incurred.

2nd. The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor and the Board of Commissioners being of opinion on a reconsideration of the subject, that an adherence to the rule above mentioned might (from a conviction that they were liable to be dispossessed at any period within the first lease of three years) discourage persons with whom settlement may be made with first instance and whose claims are doubtful from adopting those measures for the improvement of their respective tenures which they might otherwise be induced to do I am directed to communicate to you for your information and guidance the following modification of the article alluded to in the preceding paragraph and to desire that you will make the same generally known throughout your jurisdiction.

3. You will immediately issue a publication declaring that Government is aware of objectlons to leaving so long a period as three years for persons to regain immediate possession of lands to which they may prove their rights after a settlement shall have been made with the actual possessors and Government is further of opinion that a much shorter period will be fully sufficient to enable all persons having claims of this description and who may be desirous of obtaining immediate possession of their estates, to bring forward and establish their rights, all persons possessing claims to lands for which engagements have been taken from the present possessors and who may be desirous of obtaining immediate possession are required to prefer the same within six months from the date of issuing the proclamation of the 14th Ultimo (which date you will insert in you publication) in default of which the establishing their rights shall not entitle them to be put in possession any time previous to the expiration of the first lease of these years during the whole of which lease the lands shall in such cases remain in the possession of the persons with whom the settlement shall have been originally made. It is however to be understood that this Rule is not intended to restrict persons from preferring claims of thenative above mentioned at any period within the enseeing ten years.

49. T. Fortescue, Asstt. Secy. to the J. Routledge, Esquire, Collector of Zillah Goruckpoor. Dated, 28th, August, 1802, Bareilly.

The scarcity of rain which has been experienced for some time past in several parts of Rohilcund, and which may have been equally felt in other parts of the Ceded Provinces having excited some degree of apprehension that the ensuing harvests, may be considerably affected in consequence and that the possibility of the continuance of such a calamity may discourage land holders from offering adequate terms for the rental of their respective estates for the next three years at a fixed equal annual Jumma, it has accured to the Board that under the circumstances above mentioned, it might be satisfactory to the land holders while it would at the same time be greatly for the advantage of Government if the settlement for the first year were concluded with them at a lower rate those would have been otherwise the case, but under the express condition that the difference shall be recovered by a fair equitable increase on each of the two remaining years of the first lease.

2nd. I am accordingly directed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor and the Board of Commissioners to acquaint you in the event of any parts of the district under your charge having suffered materially from the want of rain, and of the proprietors thereof being unwilling to enter into engagements or such terms as you might deem warranted by the prospect of advantage held out to them that in such cases a discretionary power is rested in you so far to deviate from the letter of your instruction, as to conclude the settlement with them for the ensuing three years on the terms mentioned in the preceding paragraph in lieu of those already prescribed.

3rd. In every instance in which you may think proper to avail yourself of the discretionary power thus vested in you, you will be careful to explain most fully to the persons with whom settlements may be made with the modification above mentioned, that at the expiration of the 3rd year the Jumma of the 2nd lease of three years will be formed by taking the difference between the Jumma of the last year of the first lease and the actual produce of the land in that year and adding two third of such difference to the Jumma.

4th. The Board have every reliance on your adopting the requisite measures for guarding against an improper use being made by the Tehseeldars of the discretionary power which must be necessarily vested in them. All settlements concluded under the modifications mentioned in this letter, are of course subject to the approval and confirmation of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor and the Board of Commissioners.

5th. I am directed to add that the discretionary power above vested in you is meant to extent to village farmers (under similar restrictions) with whom settlements may be concluded for the ensuing three years.

50. T. Fortescue, Acting Secretary, to J. Routledge, Esquire, Collector and Magistrate of Gooruckpoor, Dated the 9th September 1802, Bareilly.

I am directed by the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor and Board of Commissioners to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a proposed regulation for the establishment of an efficient police in the Ceded Provinces and to desire that you will be guided by the rules and orders contained therein until you shall receive further instructions to the contrary.

As some time must necessarily elapse before you can be furnished with a complete translation of the Regulation now forwarded to you, I am further directed to desire that you will lose no time in communicating to the several local chief officers of police under your authority the general purport of such parts of the Regulation as immediately relate to them, and that you will also issue a publication throughout your jurisdiction in the Persian language and in the Hindostani language and Nagree character containing the purport of such parts of the Regulation in question as it may be necessary to promulgate for general information.

The Board having reason to believe that under the late Government little or no attention was paid to the police of the country and that in consequence the village or Zemindary police was almost totally neglected, I am also directed to desire that you will urge the several landholders and petty farmers under your authority the necessity as well as the expediency of those entertaining a sufficient number of village watchmen in their respective estates and farm for the purpose of co-operating with the police establishments of Government in maintaining the peace and in ensuing a due degree of protection to persons and the property at the same time painting out to them the important business that must naturally result to themselves in particular and to the country in general from the adoption of such a measure, although the Board desire that you will not impose any positive condition on landholders or farmers in this respect, it will afford them much satisfaction to learn that your endeavors to prevail upon them to adopt the measure eommunicated in this paragraph have not been ineffectual.

51. T. Fortescue, Acting Secretary, to J. Routledge, Esquire, Collector, Judge and Magistrate, Gooruckpoor. Dated the 11th September, 1802, Bareilly.

I am directed by the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor and Board of Commissioners to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a proposed regulation for laying a tax upon intoxicatlng liquors and drugs. and for preventing the illicit manufacture and vend of them and to acquaint you that you are to consider all the rules and orders contained therein in full force in the district under your charge until you shall receive instructions to the contrary.

2nd. As some time must necessarity elapse before you can be furnished with a complete translation of the Regulation now forwarded to you, I am further directed to desire that you will promulgate throughout your jurisdiction with delay in the Persian language and in the Hindostani language and, in the Nagree Character the general purport of such parts thereof as required immediate publication together with a translation of the forms of the licenses for the manufacture and vend of spiritious liquors and intoxicating drugs.

3rd. The Board having reason to believe that the use of the juice of Taur and Kujjoor trees in a firmented or unfirmented state is sufficiently extensive in the Ceded Provinces to render it at present on object of taxation no duty or restrictions have been yet imposed on the sale of it. You are however directed to ascertain whether trees of the above description are grown in any number in the district under your charge and to what uses the juice of them is appropreated should you be of opinion from the information you may consequently obtain, that it will be expedient to impose a tax on the juice of the trees above mentioned whether in a firmented or unfirmented state, you will submit to the Board your sentiments on the subject together with the measures you would propose should be adopted for rendering the sale of Tary a productive source of revenue to Government.

52. A. Seton, Commercial Resident, to John Routledge, Esquire, Collector of Zillah Azeemghur. Dated, the 1st, November, 1802, Cawnpoor.

Having been appointed by the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor of the Ceded Provinces superintendent of all the saltpetre manufacture in the Ceded Provinces and in those reserved to His Excellency the Vizeer I beg leave to inform you that I have appointed the undermentioned persons Gomashtahs in your district for the purpose of manufacturing saltpetre and no saltpetre is to be made but at the places these Gomasthahs are appointed to.

Names of the Gamashtahs at Azeemghur. Bridge Mohun Dass, at Lallpoor Govind Pershad.

53. G. Mercer, Acting Secretary, to J. Routledge, Esquire, Collector. Dated November, 10th 1802, Camp Beesulpoor.

I am directed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor to enclose for your information and proclamation publishing the intention of Government in regard to the sale and manufacture of salt within the Ceded Provinces and to desire that you will immediately notify the principal marts and stations within your jurisdiction.

54. Translation of a Proclamation by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor. Dated Bisulpoor, the 10th November, 180 .

Public notice is hereby given that the British Government has been pleased to establish a monopoly of the article of salt within the Ceded Provinces including Furruckabad. All dealers and manufacturers of salt are accordingly apprized that from and after the first day of December next the importation of foreign salt by individuals is prohibited under the penalty of confiscation but in order to prevent loss to such individuals as may have provided salt for the purpose of traffic a period of four months from this date is hereby allowed for the sale or exportation of the same. The resources derivable from the exclusive monopoly of salt will enable Government to abolish such of the Syer duties as upon examination may appear to be vexations and oppressive to the merchants and inhabitants without imposing any additional burdent on the people at large.

Commercial Residents have been authorized to purchase such salt as may be tendered to them within the above period at fair prices.

55. G. Mercer to John Routledge, Esquire, Collector of Gooruckpoor. Dated, the 7th December, 1802. Bareilly.

I am directed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor and Board of Commissioners to inform you that your letter to Mr. Commissioner Seton of the 30th September regarding the claims of the widow of Mohammed Jahan Khan to certain rent free villages has been laid before them, and that they approve of the suggestion therein contained.

2nd. You are accordingly authorized to pay to Mohammed Nadeer Khan a monthly allowance of Rs. 150 which in addition to the produce of the 12 Nankar villages the Board consider as a sufficient provision for the maintenance of himself and the two Ranees.

56. G. Mercer, to J. Routledge Esquire, Collector of Zillah Gooruckpoor. Dated 7th December, 1802, Bareilly.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th, Ultimo and am directed by the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor to inform you that you have his permission to proceed to Calcutta for the benefit of your health and to deliver charge of your office to Mr. Ross.

57. Extract from the proceedings of His Excellency the most noble the Governor General in Council in the secret Department under date the 28th February, 1803. Fort William, 21st February, 1803. The Governor General in Council paper the following order, from J. Lusmden.

13. The superintendence and control of the land revenue in the Ceded Provinces is to be conducted through the Board of Revenue at Fort William and the several Collectors of Revenue are to be ordered to correspond with the Board of Revenue at Fort William according to the form established for the correspondence of that Board with the Collectors of Revenue in the Provinces of Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Benares.

15. For the purpose of facilitating the despatch of extensive and complicated affairs of which the detail will how be added to the current business of this Presidency an additional Secretary for the affairs of the Provinces Ceded by the Nabob Vizeer.

17. All Civil officers stationed within the Ceded Provinces, are to be directed to correspond with the Secretary for the affairs of the Ceded Pro-

vinces, in all cases in which civil officers of a similar description in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa or Benares, now correspond with any of the secretaries to Government, and all correspondence between this Government and the Courts of Sudder Dewany and Nizamat Adawlat, the Boards of Revenue and Trade or any public officer or individuals, respecting the affairs of the Ceded Provinces is to be conducted through the Secretary for the affairs of the Ceded Provinces.

22. For the purpose of carrying the preceding orders into execution, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments.

Mr. John Fombelle, Secretary to Government for the affairs of the Provinces Ceded by the Nabob Vizeer. Mr. Grame Mercer, Acting Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor and Board of Commissnors, is directed to perform the duty of Secretary to the Government for the affairs of the Provinces Ceded by the Nabob Vizeer, until Mr. Fombelle's arrival at Fort William and until further orders.

58. H. Wellesley, to John Routledge, Esquire Collector of Zillah Gooruckpoor, Dated the 16th December, 1802, Bareelly.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th October with the detailed accounts of your provisional statement of the district of Gooruckpoor, Azeemghur Mahole and Nawabgunge.

2nd. I entirely approve the principles upon which you have formed this settlement and consider them as equally calculated to secure the rights of Government in the revenue, and the prosperity and happiness of the inhabitants. The realization of a large Jumma by farming whole Pergunnahs to the Rajas, would have defeated the principal object of Government for the improvement of the country, that of bringing the Zemindars and cultivators under its immediate protection and I approve of your having rejected the offers of large Jumma, tendered with the views of subverting this principle.

3rd. I approve and confirm the arrangement you have made, in regard to the Nankar to be allowed to the Rajas, and accordingly authorize you to pay them from your treasury instead of allowing them a deduction from the Jumma of their respective Zemindarees.

4th. I approve your having dismissed Jeggah RamPundit from the charge entrusted to him. You will hold him responsible for whatever exactions be may have made in Talooka Deuree, over and above the customary rate at which the Ryots were formerly assessed, and you will enforce from him repayment of such sum as may be proved by a suit in the Adawlat to have been so exacted, publishing to the Ryots that their claims on this amount will be heard in the Adawlat free of all charges.

5th. While I conceive in general reasoning advanced in your letter with respect to the advantages which are likely to ensure from granting Jungbburry Pattahs for waste lands, I am aware of many difficulties to which unlimited grants of this nature may hereafter give rise, and which it is necessary to guard against the following are the conditions and restrictions which it appears to me advisiable to impose upon the farmers of such lands, under which I authorize you to give Pattahs accordingly.

1st. That the quantity of land for which such Pattahs are granted, shall be mentioned in the Pattah as well as the name of the village or villages to which such land formerly belonged.

2nd. That the Farmers shall enter into an obligation not to employ Ryots already engaged in the cultivated lands of the district, without the permission of the Malguzars to which they have hitherto been attached.

3rd. That this Pattah shall be declared a conditional sunnud, conveying to the farmer on hereditary right to the land thus granted, upon the condition of his having brought into good cultivation at the end of the 3rd year, not less than one third of the land mentioned in the Pattah, excluding from the whole quantity a sufficient space for the site of a village and the security of the cattle at night, the land necessary for these purposes not to be held included in the quantity of which one third is to be calculated.

5th. That the Pattahs granted upon failure of the above conditions, shall be resumable by Government, but in the exent of the farmer fulfilling these conditions and objecting to the assessment which may be proposed for the lands, at the next settlement, he shall still be considered as the proprietor of the lands, and be allowed a Malikana of 10 percent on the Jumma of Government with a preferable right to resume the leases at the settlement to be formed at the end of the 6th year.

6th. Although the speedy resumption of maafee lands held under irregular sunnuds would certainly increase the Jumma of your abstract, yet in the present state of the country, I consider it to be more for the honor and advantage of the Government that such claims should for the present be admitted, than that many helpless individuals should be deprived of the means of subsistence by a strict investigation into the legality of their tenures. As a general principle no sunnuds can be held valid but such as are granted by the sovereign of the country the Nabob Vizeer, and under which the grantees may have held uninterrupted possession to the period of the cession of the country to the British Govennment on Amil having power to give a loss beyond the period of his own farm. In the application of this principle, however, you will pay due attention to the claims of those who, from long possession, or from having no other means of subsistence you may deem entitled to the favourable consideration of the Government, and you are authorized continue such in possession of their tenure until you can report their several cases to the Board and receive their orders upon them.

7th. I have only to add to the above remarks that I confirm the conditional settlement you have formed, and authorize you to grant Pattahs to the several Zemindars and Mushtabjers accordingly, and that entertaining a just sense of the zeal and ability which you have manifested in the discharge of the arduous and important duties entrusted to you, it will afford me real satisfaction to transmit my sentiments of your conduct for the approbation of His Excellency the most noble the Governor General.

59. C. Butler, Secy. to the Board of Revenue to A. Ross, Esquire, Acting Collector of Gooruckpoor. Dated, the 18th of March, 1803.

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to transmit for your information and guidance, the accompanying copy of a letter and its enclosure from the Chief Secretary to the Government.

60. J. Lumsden, Chief Secy. to Govt. to G. H. Barlow, Esquire, President and Members of the Board of Revenue. Dated, 28th, February, 1803, Council Chamber.

I am directed by His Excellency the most noble the Governor General in Council to transmit to you for your information and guidance the accompanying extract from the proceedings of the Governor General in Council under date the 21st, instant respecting the Provinces Ceded to the Honorable Company by His Excellency the Nabob Vizeer.

2nd. His Excellency in the Council desires you will issue such orders as may be necessary from your Department for carrying the arrangments into effect.

3rd. You will be furnished hereafter with such parts of the proccedings of the late Commission in Oude as relate to the affairs connected with your department.

61. Extract from the proceedings of his Excellency the most noble the Governor General in Council in the Secret Department under date the 28th, February, 1803.

Fort William 21st, February, 1803.

The Governor General in Council pass the following orders.

The temporary Commission issued by the Governor General on the 14th November 1801 for the provincial administration and settlement of the Provinces Ceded by the Nabob Vizeer, is hereby dissolved, and all offices, authorities and powers constituted within the said provinces by that Commission shall ceased undetermine from this day.

The Provinces Ceded by the Nabob Vizeer are formed into a division denominated the Provinces Ceded by the Nabob Vizeer.

The said division consists of seven Zillahs or Districts.

The seven Zillahs or Districts of the Ceded Provinces are denominated, Moradabad, Barielly, Etawah, Furruckabad, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Gooruckpoor.

A Judge and Magistrate is appointed for each Zillah, and also a Collector for each District excepting Furruckabad of which the revenues are to be managed by the Agent of the Governor General at Furruckabad until further orders.

Registers and Assistants are appointed to the Courts of Circuit and Appeal and to the Judges and Magistrates and Collectors of the several Zillahs and Districts.

The Customs and duties within the said Provinces are to be managed by the Collectors of the land revenue until further orders.

The superintendence and control of the land revenues in the Ceded Provinces is to be conducted through the Board of Revenue at Fort William and the several Collectors of Revenue are to be ordered to correspond with the Board of Revenue at Fort William according to the form established for the correspondence of that Board with the Collectors of revenue in the Provinces of Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, and Benares.

For the purpose of facilitating the despatch of the extensive and complicated affairs of which the detail will now be added to the current business of this Presidency, an additional Secretary to the Government is appointed, and is denominated Secretary for the affairs of the Provinces Ceded by the Nabob Vizeer.

For the same purpose the fourth seat at the Board of Revenue abolished by the order of the Governor General in Council passed on the 1st, April 1801, is revised.

All Civil officers stationed within the Ceded Provinces are to be directed to correspond with the Secretary for the affairs of the Ceded Provinces in all cases in which Civil officers of a similar description in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa or Benares, now correspond with any of the Secretaries to Government and all correspondence between this Government and the Courts of Sudder Dewany and Nizamat Adawlat, the Boards of Revenue and Trade, or any Public officers or Individuals, respecting the affairs of the Ceded Provinces, is to be conductedthrough the Secretary for the affairs of the Provinces Ceded by the Nabob Vizeer.

A separate account is to be kept by the Accountant to the Board of Revenue, of the revenues of the Ceded Provinces. For the purpose of carrying the preceding orders into execution, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments: Mr. M. Leslie, Member of the Board of Revenue, Mr. John Tombelle, Secretary to Government for the affairs of the Provinces Ceded by the Nabob Vizeer.

Mr. Graeme Mercer acting Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor and Board of Commissioners, is directed to perform the duty of Secretary to the Government for the affairs of the Provinces Ceded by the Nabob Vizeer, until Mr. Tombelles arrival at Fort William, and nntil further orders.

Mr. W. Leycester, Collector of Zillah Moradabad, Mr. T. Thornhill Collector of Zillah Bareilly, Mr. Cunninghame Collector of Zillah Etawah, Mr. John Richardson, Collector of Zillah Cawnpore, Mr. Richard Ahmuty Collector of Zillah Allahabad, Mr. John Routledge, Collector of Zilah Gooruckpoor.

62. G. Mercer, Acting Secretary, to J. Adam, Esquire, Collector of Gooruckpoor. Dated, the, 20th, April 1803, Fort William.

I am directed by His Excellency the most noble the Governor General in Council to transmit for your information and guidance printed English copies of Regulations No. 1 and 6 of 1803.

2nd. Printed Copies of the files of the Regulations passed by His Excellency is Council on the 24th, March last are also enclosed.

63. J. Tombelle, Secy. to Govt. to J. Adam, Esquire, Collector of Gooruckpoor. Dated 28th, June, 1803, Fort William.

His Excellency the most noble the Governor General in Council, in consideration of the quiet and prosperous state of the Ceded Provinces, of the completion of the triennial settlement of the land revenue and of the attachment generally manifested by all descriptions of persons in those provinces to the British Government and with a view to obviate the detriment which must naturally result to the efficiency and discipline of the regular corps of the army from being dispersed in small detachments throughout the country, has been pleased to authorize His Excellency the Commander in Chief to remand to the principal military Cantonments in the Ceded Provinces, whenever it shall appear to him to be advisable, such detachments from regular corps, at present employed at subordinate military or the civil power as be shall be of opinion may be with drawn, without endangering the peace and security of the country. His Excellency in the Council being however desirous of ascertaining your sentiments with regard to any measures which it may be expedient to adopt for securing the peace and tranquility of the district under your charge, in the events of the means with which you are already furnished. Foreseeing those important objects appearing to be insufficient, in consequence of any regular troops being with drawn from the district, I am directed to desire, that you will submit to His Excellency in Council, with the least possible delay, your report, and opinion on the following points.

1st. Whether the Police establishments at present entertained by Government, and by the Tehseeldars, and land holders paying their revenue immediately to Government, are adequate to the local purposes for which they are required.

2nd. In the event of your deeming an addition to the present police establishments to be indispensible necessary what addition you would propose to be made to the same and in what manner you would recommend the expense to be defrayed.

3rd. Whether you consider the sebundy corps attached to the district under you charge to be of sufficient strength to furnish the requisite number of yours for the Judicial and Revenue Departments, to escort treasure and (in addition to the police establishments) to preserve good order and tranquility throughout the districts and in the event of your deeming the corps inadequate to the above purpose, what addition you would propose should be made to it.

2. You will accompany your report with whatever further information you may possess connected with the points now referred to you or with the general security of your district.

3. Should His Excellency the Commander in Chief direct the recall of any detachment of regular troops at present employed in your district, or its vicinity, at a time when, from unexpected or unforeseen occurrence, their presence in the district cannot be dispensed with, you wlll immediately report all the circumstances of the case for such further orders as the Commander in Chief may think proper to issue on the occasion.

4. At the same time that His Excellency in Council relies on your prudence and discretion in not applying for the aid of regular troops, except in cases of real emergency (which from the present state of the country, are not likely to occur) you will consider it an important part of your duty to make full and immediate representations to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, or to the officer commanding to the Ceded Provinces in every instance in which such aid shall appear to you to be indispensibly necessary. But you will understand the intention of the Governor General in Council to be to rest the eternal at peace and good orders of the Ceded Provinces on the foun-

dations of a just and benevolent system of Government, and of a sufficient Police, the united operation of which causes, combined with the vicinity of a great and powerful army, appears to the Governor General in Council to promise the maintenance of tranquillity under any circumstances which may occur any civil officer, whose applications to the military power shall interfere with the due execution of the proposed system will be required to furnish the most ample and satisfactory reasons for any deviation from the principles herein prescribed.

64. J. Tombelle Secy. to the Government Department Ceded Province to Thomas Graham, Esquire, Acting President and Members of the Board of Revenue. Dated the 24th November, 1803 Council Chamber.

I am directed by His Excellency the most noble the Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, and its enclosures, on the subject of the balance due from the district of Gooruckpoor on account of the Fussily year 1210 and to communicate to you the orders which His Excellency in Council has been pleased to pass on those balances respectively.

Behmunee Balance Rs. 2,181/-/10.

2nd. The Board of Revenue will authorize the actingCollector to idennify the Tehseeldar for as much of this balance as he shall be satisfied has arisen from calamity of season, or from an actual deficiency of assets, in consequence of the Mehal being too highly assessed. The Tehseeldar must, however, be held responsible for whatever part of the said balance shall have arisen from any other cause, leaving him at liberty to recover the same, under the Regulations.

Puttee Amreet Singh.	Balance Rs. 510/-/-
Puttee Buddun Singh.	Ditto Rs. 246/15/-

3rd. You will consider the preceding orders as applicable to these balances

Zillah Atraha. Balance Rs. 9952/13/-.

4th. The preceding order is to be considered applicable to this balance also.

Wesa	Balance Rs. 584/2/-
Purgoopoor	do do 201/1/-.

5th. It appears that the farmer of these Mehals and his security have absconded in consequence of their having been unable to collect the rents from the Zemindars. As the acting Collector represents that neither the farmer nor his security are possessed of property, you will authorize the acting Collector to exonerate the Tehseeldar from such part of these balance as may have been embezzled by the former, or shall have arisen from a deficiency of assets from sufficient cause. The Tehseeldar must be held responsible for any ultimate balance, which he will be at liberty to recover under the Regulations.

Moorcha Balance Rs. 331/8/-.

6th. You will consider the order contained in the second paragraph as applicable to this balance Kootterpoor Gopalee Puttee balance Rs. 791/5/3.

7th. You were informed, on the 10th, instant that the Judge and Magistrate of Gooruckpoor had been directed to declare the Mehal of Gopalee Puttes to be forfeited to Government, in consequence of the contumacious and rebellious conduct of the proprietors. You will instruct the Acting Collector to indemnify the Tehseeldar for whatever part of the above balance may have been embezzled by the late proprietors, or may have arisen from a deficiency of assets, from any sufficient cause. The Tehseeldar must be held responsible for any ultimate balance, leaving him at liberty to recover the amount, under the Regulations.

Bhablee Balance Rs. 27/13/-.

8th· Should not the acting Collector have reason to believe, that this balance is due from the Malgoozars and that they leave the means of discharging it, you will authorize him to indemnify the Tehseeldar for the same. Oucha Khass, etc. Balance Rs. 90/7/-.

9th. You will consider the order contained in the preceding paragraph as applicable to this balance.

Mudhoopoor. Balance, Rs. 90/8/-.

10th. It appearing that this balance is in dispute between the Tehseeldar and the Zemindars, you will instruct the Acting Collector to hold the Tehseeldar answerable for the Amount.

Talooka Okrawsa. Balance Rs. 486/3/-.

11th. The acting Collector will hold the Tehseeldar responsible for such part of this balance as shall not have arisen from calamity of reason, or from a want of assets, from a sufficient cause.

Talooka Husseinpore Numdar. Balance Rs. 1823/0/-.

Gawree Oosree. Balance Rs. 93/-/9.

13th. You will consider the order contained in the eleventh paragraph as applicable to this balance.

14th. You are directed to instruct the Acting Collector to report to you the manner in which the balances stated to be due to the Tehseeldars, by the Zemindars and farmers in Zillah Gooruckpoor shall be adjusted, under the present orders.

15th. His Exellency in Council is concerned to observe that in most of the cases now submitted to him no security whatever has been taken for the payment of the dues of Government and that, in the instances in which security has been given, such security has been only that of an indigent Brahmin adverting to the importance of adhering to the prescribed rule in this respect as well with the view of securing the demand of Government, as with that of inducing persons of respectability to hold the office of Tehseeldars, His Excellency in Council is pleased to direct that you instruct the acting Collector of Gooruckpoor to require such of the Malgoozars and farmers as shall not have given good and sufficient security to the amount prescribed to comply with the established rule on this head. Should the acting Collector be satisfied that any of the Malguzars and farmers are unable to give the security required, you will direct him to ascertain, whether it has been customary in the district Gooruckpoor, as is the case in several other parts of the Ceded Provinces, for the Malguzars to be security for each other, under the denomination of Zenjeerree Zaminee. In the event of such a custom having prevailed in the district of Gooruckpoor the Collector will accept of such security, in cases in which better security can not be obtained. You will however, acquaint him that as the cultivation and prosperity of the district under his charge must be gradually increasing, His Excellency in Council trusts that every obstacle to obtaining good and sufficient security for the payment of the dues of Government will be speedily removed.

16th. Averting to the information contained in the Acting Collector's letter to the Board of Revenue of the 24th Ultimo, that no better security has been given throughout the district than that of an indigent Brahmin whose only resource in case of the failure of his principal was to sit Dharna at the dwelling of the defaulter, His Excellency in Council observes, that such security is highly objectionable. You are accordingly desired to instruct the Acting Collector to exert his utmost endeavors to obtain security of a less objectionable nature in every instance in which security of the above description shall have been given.

17th. His Exellency in Council approves of your instructing the Acting Collector to entrust the management of the Mehals, from which arrears are due to the Tehseeldars until the arrears shall be adjusted with the defaulters or until the Mehals shall be otherwise disposed of. In the event, however, of the Acting Collector being unable to adjust the balance with the defaulters and of his experiencing difficulty in concluding a settlement of the lands on adequate terms, you will direct him to submit to you his sentiments with respect to the expediency of having immediate recourse to the sale of the lands, accompanied by a statement of such lands as be may be of opinion should be disposed of.

PART III

FORT WILLIAM CORRESPONDENCE

67. W. Leycester, Collector, to the Hon'ble Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant Governor of the Ceded Districts. Dated, the 21st January, 1803, Pergunnah, Rajpoora.

I have the honor to acquaint you that upon my late visit to Anopeshire I found that Nouneed Singh remained in full possession of all the lands held by him in farm last year, and that possession could not be obtained for the present Malguzar Raja Shyr Singh.

Complete possession cannot be given to the Raja, either until Nauneed Singh shall voluntarily relinquish his forts, or he is expelled from them, and the Raja cannot be held responsible for the revenues during the usurpation of Nouneed Singh.

The whole of the Khureef harvest of the lands held in farm by him last year, was collected by Nouneed Singh. The present harvest as it ripens will necessarily be totally lost also, unless some exertions are made to prevent it.

It is not I think to be imagined that Nouneed Singh would venture to face our troops in the plain, or if he did, that it could be attended with any other effect than his total discomfiture.

I have accordingly with a view to secure as large a proportion of the present harvest as possible, given directions to Lieutenant Lew is on the subject of attaching the crops and beg to enclose a copy of my letter.

I beg also to represent that I have thought it necessary to nominate an officer on the part of Government to superintend the attachment and have accordingly appointed Roy Surub Sook lately the Tehseeldar to be the Lusawell on the present occasion.

The considerations that Nouneed Singh would be less likely to resist or clandestinely defeat the attachment, by an officer of Government than by the Raja, with whom he is at great enmity, that the hostile disposition of the parties would of itself considerably frustrate the object of the attachment, that any representations of the Raja could not be no much relief on, nor his conduct so much trusted from many circumstances that will suggest themselves, and the further consideration that any possession by Nouneed Singh to the

Raja, was by no means to be expected, which I do not think it unlikely may be made under the management of Roy Surub Look have combined to induce me to make the present appointment.

I beg leave to recommend that a salary of 180 rupees per month including his necessary establishment be allowed to Surub Look and that he additiodally receive a percentage of 3 percent on the collections which he may be enabled to make from the lands held at present in the possession of Nouneed Singh.

68. T. Thornhill, Collector, to the Hon'ble Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant Governor of the Ceded Provinces, at Allahabad. Dated 24th January, 1803 Zillah Bareilly.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Acting Secretary Mercer's letter to the Acting Collector under date the 18th of December last, notifying the orders you had been pleased to issue to the Tehseeldar of Shahjehanpoor for the formation of the settlement of Zillah Puttrah.

I have now received a representation from the Tehseeldar stating that the detachment from Shahabad consisting of two Companies is by no means adequate to bring the Zemindars of that Mehaul (who have ever been notorious for their refractory disposition) to such terms as to enable him to conclude a settlement in conformity to the regulations of Government.

The amount Jumma of this Mehaul for 1209 was Sicca Rupees 14,683, and the doul delivered in by the Tehseeldar for the current year, exhibites an expected increase of Sicca rupees 900. He now informs me that the Zemindars are willing to enter into engagements, and give the prescribed security for three years, provided they are allowed a deduction of Rupees 2,170, from the amount stated in his Daul for 1,210. I have therefore authorised him to make the settlement at the above rate for the current year, and if possible to get some increase for 1211 and 1212, I have at the same time strictly enjoined him to explain fully to the Zemindars that such settlement is not to be considered final until it receives your sanction.

In taking on myself this authority I have been actuated solely by the wish of securing as far as lay in my power Government's dues, and I trust the urgency of the case will be a sufficient apology for my having adopted the measure without your previous approbation.

No Collections have been realised from Zillah Puttrah for the present year, the whole of the Khureef, and a great portion of the crop of sugar cane have been appropriated by the Zemindars, and if some settlement is not immediately concluded, the Rubbee crop will also be lost, when little chance will remain of making any collections during the whole year.

69. T. Thornhill, Collector, to the Hon'ble Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant Governor of the Ceded Districts, Allahabad. Dated the 16th February, 1803, Zillah Bareilly.

I beg leave to state to you the following particulars respecting certain lands in Pergunnah Mehrabad which are held Seer conformably to the directions of Mr. Commissioner Leslie.

When that Gentleman was leaving the Pergunnah there remained half of one village (Kooerpoor Kunnaree) for which no offer and had been made, and he directed the Tehseeldar in case he could not farm it, to make the collections Seer.

The Zemindar of the village Chokee whose Derkhast had been admitted neither gave security or paid his rent and on the Tehseeldars representing the circumstances to Mr. Leslie while at Telhur, he directed, that unless the man conformed to the regulations he must consider the Derkhast as cancelled and hold the village Seer accordingly.

Tehseeldar having now represented to me that the presence of a military force will be requisite to enable him to make the Collections of these lands, I have deemed it necessary to direct Captain Mitchell to detach two Companies of Sebundies to remain during the Rubbee harvest, and have likewise suggested to the gentlemen of the Commission the expediency of an application to the Resident at Lucknow to induce His Excellenecy the Nabob to station for a short time a military force on the frontier. For although no over act of rebellion has taken place, such may be apprehended from persons who have been ever notorious for their refractory conduct and who being chiefly residents in the Nabob's country might make an incursion from the borders and by carrying off the Rubbee crops occasion a considerable loss of revenue to Government.

70. A. Welland, Collector, to G. Mercer, Esquire, Acting Secretary to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, Allahabad. Dated the 24th, February, 1803, Zillah Cawnpore.

I did myself the honor under date the 27th of July, to represent to you, for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, the circumstance of several villages belonging to Kanouge in this district, having been separated and attached, for a few years past, to the Tallooka of Tattia included in the division of Etawah. In connsequence Mr. Cunninghame was directed to reannex them to Kanouge, and to deliver over charge of them to this collectorship.

2nd. The copy of Mr. Cunninghame's letter on this subject, I beg leave to enclose together with my answer, detailing the objections to my duly obtaining the authority necessary to assess and collect the revenue of the villages in question, and during the present year.

3rd. Raja Chattar Sal, in whose talooka they have been included, appears disinclined to admit of the division of them being made, and threatens to proceed to hostile extremities; which at this period of the heavy collections of the Rubby harvest, I consider it might be improper to risk. A single disturbance arising from refractory and rebellious conduct, might be of general influence in the district, and is particularly to be avoided at this time from the example held out by Bhugwan Singh, the Zemindar of Sasnee, until whose subjection to the control and authority of Government, any additional resistance of the same nature may be considered as objectionable.

4th. The whole revenue of the villages directed to be annexed to this jurisdiction is 11,300 Rupees, while the amount payable by Raja Chuttur Sal in the Etawah district is about 1,50,000 Rupees. Any attempt therefore to separate so small a part from the division to which he is principally attached contrary to his wishes, would most probably induce him either to exert open force against it, or by instigation and connivance to plunder and lay waste the lands and to ex. tend his depredations and influence throughout this part of the country.

5th. The character of Raja Chattur Sal is notorious for his rebellious conduct, during the late Government of the Nabob Vizeer, and for the hordes of Mahwatties and thieves, who find protection in his estate. It might be advisable therefore in the month of Assar at the commencement of the rains to adopt such measures, as may be calculated to reduce him to obedience and subjection. By the appointment of an active Tehseeldar assisted by a sufficient military force, to ascertain the assets, and to form a separate village settlement with the Zemindars of Mockadums independent of his authority, he would be deprived of the resources of which he is now in full possession and any refractory disposition he might then exert would not be attended with the danger, which is now apprehended. At the same time sufficient opportunity would be afforded the troops of reducing his forts and strongholds, in the interval to the period of the ensuing years collections.

6th. For these reasons, I hope the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, will please to approve of the suggestion, I have made, to Mr. Cuninghame to conclude the best terms in his power for the security of the current year's revenue, and to wait a more favourable opportunity when the villages can be separated and made over to this office without danger.

7th. I beg leave to submit copy of my proceedings on this subject in Persian with a translation in English.

71. G. Mercer, Asstt. Secy. to Govt. to R. Cunninghame, Esquire, Collector, Etawah. Dated the 24th February, 1803, Zillah Cawnpore.

In consequence of your letter of the 29th of October respecting the villages of Rampoor etc. included in Kanouge, I directed the necessary steps to be taken for forming the settlement of the revenue ; but it appears by the enclosed copy of an arzee from Raja Chuttur Sal, that he denies having received instructions of the lands in question, having become subject to this jurisdiction, and states the Jumma as being still included in the amount of his revenue payable to you.

2nd. It likewise appears from the Persian documents forwarded with your letter above mentioned, that Chattur Sal has not paid any revenue for Rampoor etc. during the last year.

3rd. Under these circumstances, and as this person is of considerable influence, paying a revenue in your division of upwards of 1,50,000. Rupees, and as he is of a noted character for being refractory and rebellious, I can entertain no expectation of the villages of Rampoor etc. farming but a small part of his extensive Tallooka being transferred, so as to admit of the produce being ascertained, and the just revenue settled during the present season. I have therefore written to represent these particulars to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, and to recommend that the collection be continued under you for the current year. When a regular village settlement may be completed of the Tallooka of Chuttur Sal, so as to admit of Rampoor being transferred, without dispute or probability of disturbance arising in consequence, as these villages belong to the Pergunnah of Kanouge, it may be right they should be included in this jurisdiction. In the meantime, I take the liberty of suggesting that you should adopt the necessary measures towards securing the full revenue payable by Raja Chuttersal on account of the present year, and to wait for some more favourable opportunity of forming the settlement of his Tallooka, so as to admit of the division being made, and the lands annexed to Kanouge, conformably to the instructions with which you have been furnished on this point by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor.

72. Translation of proceedings held in the Nizamat Adawlat, of Zillah Cawnpore, on the 2nd of November, 1802, corresponding to the 22nd of the month of Kartick, 1210 Fussily.

This day a letter from Mr. Cunninghame, Collector of Zillah Etawah, dated the 20th of October, of the above year together with eleven papers, (as per separate list) relative to the village of Bacharjapoor and others in the Pergunnah of Kanouge appertaining to the Raja Chuttur Sal, were inspected by the Huzoor. It was ordered that a Perwannah be written to Chowdree Odie Chund, Tehseeldar of Pergunnah Kanouge, directing him to obtain Derkhasts and Cabooleats at a proper Jumma for the villages annexed to

Bacharjapoor from the Zemindars and farmers in the same way as had been done with the villages in the Pergunnah of Kanouge, and having prepared the account of the settlement thereof, and having taken the Jummabundy of 3 years, commencing from the year 1207 Fussily of the villages annexed to the above mentioned place transmit them within fifteen days to the Huzoor.

A list of papers relative to the village Bacharjapoor and others in the Pergunnah of Kanouje.

Copy of an arzee from Chowdrie Odie Chund	1 Sheet.
Copy of a Cabooleat on account the year 1207 for the Tallook of Tatteea.	do.
Cabooleat of 1207 for the village Rampoor Moondairrir.	do.
Copy of a sheet containing an account of the Jumma of the Tallook of Tatteea.	do.
Copy of Parwannah to Raja Chutter Sal	do.
Copy of an Ikrarnamah on the part of Raja Chutter Sal at the time of the settlement for the year 1207 Fussily.	do.
Copy of an Ikrarnamah on the part of Raja Chuttur Sal given at the time of the settlement for the year 1210 Fussily.	do.
Copy of an arzee from Raja Chutter Sal	do.
Copy of a settlement Wassilbaukee.	do.
Copy of Proceedings of the 29th October, 1802.	1 sheet.

Translation of a petition presented to Mr. Cunninghame by Odie Raja Chowdrie, as the sum of eleven thousand three hundred and seventy one Rupees, is due from Raja Chuttur Sal, on account the village Bacharjapoor and others in Kanouge, and as an Ikrarnamah to this effect, was filed before Mr. Mercer, in consequence of the investigation of Meean Sahib. Now, that a letter relative to its investigation has been received at the Huzoor, I petition that the said sum be granted to me by the Huzoor. The year is expired and the revenue of the Pergunnah of Kannouge, having been completely without balance, paid to Mr. Welland, I hope that said sum will be restored to me. The petition of Odie Raja Chowdrie ordered that as the original Cabooleat of Raja Chuttur Sal has been required through the medium of Colonel Scott from the dufter of Meean Almas Ali Khan, a decision will be made after the receipt of that Cabooleat.

Dated 27th July, 1802.

Translation of a Cabooleat on the part of Raja Chuttur Sal.

I Raja Chuttur Sal, Tallookdar of Tatteea, etc. in the Pergunnah Talgeram, and of villages in Kanouge and Bithour, having engaged to pay the sum of Lacks, thirty nine thousand and sixty six Rupees, six annas Furruckabad, sun 31. On account the Jumma of the whole year 1207 Fussily of Tatteea and other villages, including Nankar as per assessed settlement of the Mutsuddies of the Sircar of Meean Sahib, I hereby promise to pay into the treasury of Government, the said sum at the stated periods according to my Kistbundee, without failure or demur, and I accordingly give this writing as a Cabooleat that it hereafter may be binding.

Rupees 1,39,066/6/- including Nankar, Sicca, Furruckabad, Sun 31.

Dated, the 5th, of Ramzaan ul Mobarruck, 1214 Hijree.

73. A. Welland, Collector, to G. Mercer, Esquire, Acting Secretary to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, Allahabad, dated 25th, February, 1803, Zillah Cawnpore.

1st. Having in the course of my circuit for the purpose of revising the settlement of the land revenue, proceeded lately to the Pergunnah of Bilhour Dewa, I have been under the necessity of suspending the Tehseeldar of that place, Allup Singh, on account of exactions and other injurious conduct, which were proved to have been committed by him.

2nd. In the course of assessing the revenue of several of the villages, as the Zemindars were not inclined to agree to the amount he required, he placed them under restraint and sent them to be confined in the fort of Boona in Talgong belonging to Pretum Singh, in the district of Etawah.

3rd. I was not informed of this circumstance, until my arrival in the Pergunnah, when the farmer being brought forward to enter into the necessary engagements for the revenue, it was found the Zemindars were in confinement, and their absence secured in the manner above described, and it was not without difficulty as the place where they were held under retraint, is situated in a separate jurisdiction, and Mr. Cunninghame at the time engaged, in a distant part of his district, that I was able to obtain their release.

4th. On enquiry likewise, it appeared all the usual exactions which had been customary under the Government of the Nabob Vizeer, such as Butta, Cabooleatna, Nuzeranna and Tulbanna had been imposed and enforced. This latter article I had strictly prohibited, as not willing that under any shape, an opening should be offered by which the former injurious oppressions might be continued. The assessment and collection of Tulbanna is not perhaps, on any occasion, necessary to be entrusted to persons in the situation of Tehseeldars, and I have generally found the power abused, in whatever part of the country it has been authorised. If a defaulter may be found to have with held that the just demand of revenue due from him, he can be punished by fine, or by levying the interest, arising on the amount during the interval of his deficiency, but it is objectionable that all persons should be subjected to a penalty alike, whether originally in fault, or not. Under such a rule, the offence is often assumed for the advantage of the fee, and in addition, the party is subjected to the hardship and inconvenience of attending at a distance from his family and estate, when all that may be required is the payment of this exaction. Having ascertained the ill effects on various occasions, I had abolished it throughout the district, and excepting in the present instance, I have every reason to believe the measure was carried into full effect, and no inconvenience was found to arise from it in collecting and realising the revenue.

5th. As the numerous complaints which were brought forward of authorized exactions, were freely acknowledged by Allup Singh, I directed during my continuance at the station, the whole to be reimbursed and accordingly the amount has been returned to the persons from whom it had been exacted. The Kist of Poos being at the time, in a course of payment, I took no further steps, until it should be secured, which as soon as effected, I have suspended this person from his Tehseeldarry on the 15th instant, and I trust his removal will be confirmed, both as a punishment for his conduct and a necessary example to deter others from following the same practices.

6th. To supply the place of Allup Singh, I beg leave to recommend Meer Abdullah, a man of respectable connexions and who appears well informed and capable of conducting satisfactorily the duties of the office. He is ready to give responsible security for the due performance of the trust, and should he meet the approval of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, he will be answerable for the remaining Kists of the year, of which there can be no apprehension of the full amount being realized.

74. Archd. Seton, Commr. on deputation to G. Mercer, Esquire, Acting Secretary to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, and the Board of Commissioners for the management of the Ceded Provinces. Dated 28th February, 1803, Kausheepoor.

As soon as I had completed the settlement of Reher, I proceeded to this place, which I reached on the 7th instant, and immediately entered upon the execution of the duties assigned to me by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor as detailed in your letter of instructions...... Vizt the......resources......in to the......to it by......farmer, and the concert with Raja......Sah at Almorah for preserving the future tranquillity of the frontiers of the two states.

2nd. With respect to the first of these points, it may be necessery to state, for the sake of connection, that the Jumma of last year was Rupees 2,53,000 of which sum the farmer paid up Rupees 2,13,000 and that of this and amount Rupees 1,82,954 were paid on account of the Mal or land revenue and Rupees 30,046- on account of the Syer.

3rd. I was induced by various causes...decrease in the assests...compared with those...principal of which were...Khurreef crops, which...produce nearly 10 annas in......the Qunimie) in consequence of the unreasonable drought in July and August, and the difficulty which the Tehseeldar from the circumstance of his being a stranger, must have laboured under in this remote and almost unknown part of the country, to which may be added, his having had the misfortune to lose many of his best mutsuddies and assistants by the unhealthiness of the climate. But even prepared as I was, and after making every allowance for the untoward circumstances, I confess, was not a little disappointed, when at my arrival, he presented me with a statement...the land revenue...in which they...amount...to Rupees 23,519/-/- less than...last year; In order to...to the justness of this judgment, I immediately employed my own people in taking the village accounts of the two Pergunnahs in my vicinity, Vizt. Kausheepoor proper and Jespoor, which are the two of the most productive in the district. In doing this, I laboured under considerable difficuly from the want of Kanoongoes and Putwarries, there never having been a Kanongoe's office established in the districts and most of the villages being without Putwarries so that I was deprived of the means of referring to the records by which investigations of this......generally aided. If the......Pergunnahs may be......by which a fair......district may be......to believe, that...... will not amount......to about......more than was specified in the Tehseeldar's statement.

4th. In order to furnish myself with the means of correcting both my own accounts and those of the Tehseeldar, and with a view of ascertaining the general opinion as to the value of the ungathered crop, I issued a procalmation on the day after my arrival, calling upon all persons, whether Purdhawns or others, who were willing to enter into engagements for the remainder of the current year, and the two succeeding others, either for separate villages or for whole perg. of which the......to deliver.........of their......... although......carefully......Pergunnah......and Reher, has only......offers for a few villages, and even these are not accompanied by good security. This backwardness, I can easily account for. The district has, for a number of years, been under the management of Sheo Laul, the late farmer, and his ancestors. This was the case even prior to the conquest of it, from the Raja of Kumauon by Shuja-ud-Dowlah about the year 1775, and the connections of Sheo Laul's family were always employed as Naibs in the management of the Pergunnahs. For obvious reasons, they are unwilling......to up on the present occasions...... head of their family......the great unhealthy......and the consequent......who are not inured to it, remaining in the district after the setting in of the rains which is the very time when their presence would be most necessary on the spot/deters bankers and other monied men from making proposals. This circumstance is the more to be lamented, as the soil in point of richness and fertility, is almost unequalled. Persons of the above description are further deterred from making proposals at this particular time, by the extreme unfavourableness of the present season. With respect to the Rubbee crop, I have now been here three weeks during the whole of which time......incessantly, day......of the......speedy......damage to... ..Bareilly, is in......forward......of which, it interferes was the planting of sugarcane, an operation which, though it requires the ground to be on a soft state, cannot take place while it is under water, as is now the case, for many miles round, in so much, that the spot upon which I am encamped, has almost the appearance of an island.

5th. The district is divided into 6 Pergunnahs, the names of which proceeding from west to east are as follows :

Jespoor/the most westerly Kausheepoor proper...that the plan of making ......settlement with the several Purdhauns was impracticable, and partly from their unwillingness to engage, and partly from their inability to give security, I had it in contemplation to endeavor to farm these several Pergunnahs separately; but, for the reasons which I have already stated, no offers have been made, and as the Tehseeldar's people, are principally new men, who will probably be obliged to quit the district in June or July many of them having already suffered in their health from the present rains I am afraid to recommend a Khass collection......the extent of......I do not the......of the ......which, in......depends. The......strikes one, that under all the circumstances of the district and considering the lateness of the season, the best plan that could now be adopted, would be, to give it in farm to Sheo Laul, the late farmer, on a three years lease, provided he made an adequate offer for the remainder of the current year, with a proportional increase during each of the two following years. So strongly is my mind impressed with the expediency of this measure, and of the danger of not adopting it, that in the event of Sheo Laul's making an eligible......with good security, I......me to accept it. It......to observe, that I......myself the responsible ....if it were possible.........the matter to the consideration of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, and receive his instructions for my guidance. But, as time presses, and as the distance is too great to admit of my receiving a reply to my reference, until it would be too late to act upon it, without great risk, I trust, that, when the accumulated difficulties which I have had to struggle with, are considered, I shall not be thought to have exceeded my instructions in an unwarrantable degree. In order, however to prevent Government from being equally in the dark, with respect to the assets of the district, a......next settlement...Kanoongoes......least to every......contiguous......the number......settlement......Sheo

Laul, it will of course be made with him as a farmer only, and without any reference to his proprietory claim, which must be a matter of future consideration, as also his balances of last year these two points being nearly connected by the offer which he made at Bareilly, under the security of Bhaiyroo Naut. I think it necessary to add, that notwithstanding the embarrassed predicament of these Pergunnahs, I should not have recommended him as a proper person for the farm, if I had not great reason to......with his character. During...... this part of the Country......received a single......and he is so much......inhabitants, that I know his...... here, would be pleasing and popular to the district.

6th. I am not yet prepared to submit to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, my final report on Sheo Laul's proprietory claim, as Zemindar of the district of Kausheepore, I apprehend however that he will be unable to substantiate it in the manner in which claims of this nature are generally established. He has no Zemindary grant or sunnud of any kind, although he has produced a number of Parwannahs written to his ancestors, by the Rajas of Kumauon, previous to the separation of the district......several......Dowlah to the......however, is......Malik,......marking to him that, that appeared to me totally to destroy the relevancy of the documents to the point at issue, he observed, that it was not customary with those personages to make use of the term "Zemindar" or "Malik" when writing to their subjects. This, I believe to be true, but I know not whether it does not rather make against Sheo Laul's plea if considered in the light of a claim, since the non-existence of the term leads to a doubt as to the existence of the right until the latter shall be established......that Sheo Laul......have been in the......engagement of the district ......it is but just to add......appears to have been......tory, which is the more to their credit from the nature and remoteness of the place, which must have prevented them from being under any efficient or immediate control.

7. There is another claim, preferred to the Zemindary by Raja Laul Singh, brother of Mohan Singh, one of the last Rajas of Kumauon, previous to the conquest of the country, about 14 years ago, by the Raja of Nepaul. On Sheo Laul's observing, that his claim only related, to the Zemindary whereas that Raja Laul Singh being founded upon his......with the family of the......tensions to......of the country ; the......his country the...and the Zemindarry had "ever been one and the same, as there was no proprietory right to land, vested in individuals, but as with the British Government, which now had an undoubted right to the Rauje, the case was difference he thought he had the best claim to the Zemindarry." As far as I can now form an opinion, it does not appear to me that Rajah Laul Singh's claim is well founded. It would seem, that he either claims to little, or too much. At all events, there would, I think be considerable risk, adjudging the Zemindarry right to him, since it is heardly possible, that he could be upon good terms with......stationed in the Southern......part of the

province......Government of Nepaul,......Government,/and......destroyer of the grandeur of his....... This would, of cours, give rise to constant disputes, intrigues, and frays on the borders of the two states, and tend to counteract the humane desire which the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor has so much at heart, of establishing such a system of friendly intercourse, as is likely to obviate, in future, the painfulnecessity of sending troops to that unwholesome part of the country. The continuing Sheo Laul in the management of the district, would, I think tend to promote that truly desirable object, as he is upon very good terms with Raja Rooddur Ber Sah, the person stationed at Almorah, on the part of the......of Nepaul several of......whether to him...... seen.

8th. ......in being able......that I have the pleasing prospect of effecting the introduction of a plan, which, if approved of, would completely preserve the tranquillity of this frontier, as well as that of Rampoor, from a repetition of the outrages and depredations which hitherto so severally annoyed the inhabitants. Those lawless acts were, for the most part committed by gangs of banditti, chiefly composed of Mahwautties, whom it was almost impossible to apprehend from their residing in the wildest and most impenetrable recesses of the forests. To gain and conciliate these people and to render them good subjects, appeared......from the first, to be an object of such interesting...... magnitude, that I thought......my duty to have nothing undone, that...attainment, and I have accordingly been......exerting myself to that effect, ever since my arrival in this part of the country. With this view, I authorised persons, upon whose discretion and fidelity I could depend, to sound, as if from themselves at first the ringleaders of the banditti and ascertain their views, wishes, and characters ; and I found that though some of them had been robbers from their infancy, many of them had formerly been Ryots, and were driven by oppression to their present disorderly courses ; and I had reason to believe that almost all the latter, and many of the former would relinquish their bad habits, if a hope of pardon and protection were held out to them. Previous however to acting upon this information, and before I consented to see any of them I thought it absolutely. necessary, both for dignity of Government, and with a view of manifesting our abhorrence of the crime of murder, to require from such as wished to come in, a solemn declaration on oath, they had never shed blood in the Companys territories; in which case, I promised to exert myself in endeavoring to obtain from Government, pardon of the past and protection in future. With this condition, several of them have already complied, and I have reason to believe that many others will follow their example. Those whom I have seen, acknowledge that their conduct has hitherto been very irregular, but they attribute it to the total want of security or justice under the late Government. One of them addressed me literally, as follows: " I was formerly a ryot., but, finding I was not allowed toreap what I had sown, I became a robber.

Under the Companys Government, the case is different. I will now therefore become a ryot" As an earnestness of their amendment they have already, at my desire, procured from some of their associates the restitution of a quantity of cattle, plundered, during the course of last year, from the inhabitants of Rampoor and Kumauon. In all my negotiations with these people, I have been careful to preserve the dignity of Government, by ascribing my endeavours, to a wish to provide for their future safety and comfort ; assurances which derive additional weight from the circumstance of my having now with me, Vakeels from the Regent of Rampoor and Raja Roodur Ber Sah at Almorah, who are charged with complaints against them, and commissioned ...my interference in endeavouring to procure the restitution of plundered property, and to provide for the future protection of their subjects from the violence of these banditti, so that the latter must be sensible, that they could expect no safety by flying from our territories, into the dominions of either of the states in question. If the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor approves of it, I should think the bestowing upon some of the ring leaders, who have the greatest influence, a village or two on a Jagirdarry-tenure, and appointing them Ghutwalls (or Chowkeydars of the Ghauts) would be attended with good effects. Such a grant would, no doubt, virtually, be a species of doceur ; but being bestowed in return for service, it would not, in my judgment, be inconsistent with the dignity of Government and from its being connected with a trust, would be the means of rendering them respectable both to the community in general, and to themselves. In a future letter, I shall do myself the honor to submit to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, a specific proposal on this interesting subject, which is so immediately connected with the police of the district.

9. Perhaps it would have been more regular to write separate letters upon the three severals, points, to which this address relates; and in future I shall observe that made. On the present occasion, however, I thought it might be agreeable to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, to see the general state and condition of the district, as connected with the several objects of my deputation, brought under one view.

P. S. I transmit enclosed Raja Rooddur Ber Sah's reply to the letter from the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, which was enclosed in yours of the 12th January.

75. A. Seton, Commr. on Deputation to G. Mercer, Esquire, Acting Secretary to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, and the Board of Commissioners for the management of the Ceded Provinces. Dated, 3rd March, 1803, Kausheepoor.

In my letter of the 28th Ultimo, I had the honor of submitting for the consideration of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor such details relative to ethactual state of this district as appeared to me necessary to enable him to form an opinion as to the probable produce of the current Fussilly year.

Shortly after the dispatch of that letter, I received a proposal from Sheo Laul, offering to engage for the Mal, or land revenue, of the district for the Fussilly years 1210; 1211; and 1212 on the following terms Vizt.

to pay Bary	Rs.	1,67,501	in	1210.
,,	,,	1,90,502	in	1211.
,,	,,	2,07,202	in	1212.

3rd. Although this sum which he engages to pay in the present Fussilly year, is considerably less than the receipts of last year, yet as it greatly exceeds the statement of the actual assets laid before me,/as observed in my last letter,/by the Tehseeldar Viz. Rupees 1,59,373 and as the result of my own investigation does not warrant my believing that so much could be obtained by holding the district Khass, while the risk attending it, would be very great, I took upon myself to acquaint Sheo Laul that his offer would be accepted on condition be gave good security, which he has promished to do, in the course of a few days.

4. I am fully aware of the undesirableness of concluding a settlement with a person who is in balance on account of a former settlement, on the present occasion. However, it appears to me that that objection is greatly over balanced, by the advantage of avoiding the risk of a Khass management, and securing for the local superintending of this large, difficult, district ; a person thoroughly acquainted with its resources, incurred to its climate, and deeply interested in promoting its improvement. Had it remained Khass, the income of Government would have been in every respect precurious, more especially as the fatal insalubrity of the climate, and the badness of the water would probably have rendered it necessary to relieve the persons now employed by the Tehseeldar. In the respectability of the character and conduct of Sheo Laul, and in his local popularity, I found additional motives accepting his offer. During my residence in this part of the country, I have not received single complaint against him, nor did I ever hear, of any, having been preferred at Bareilly, which considering the length of time that has elapsed since his removal, may, I think, be regarded as a circumstance highly creditable to him, and leading to the most favourable conclusion with respect to his conduct.

5. I anxiously hope that the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, will be pleased to approve of the arrangement but for the lateness of the season and my being at such a distance from the Presidency, the measure should have been previously submitted to him for his instructions. The difficulties which

I had to encounter and my motives for accepting the offer without making a previous reference, are fully detailed in the 5th paragraph of my address of the 28th Ultimo.

P. S. It may be necessary to observe that by accepting Sheo Laul's offer, Government will save the allowance of 10 percent now paid to the Tehseeldar.

Extract from the Proceedings of his Excellency the most noble the Governor General in Council in the Department of the Ceded Provinces under date the 31st March, 1803.

76. Archibald Seton, Commr. on deputation to G. Mercer, Esquire, Acting Secretary to the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor and the Board of Commissioners for the Ceded Provinces. Dated 5th March, 1803, Kausheepore.

On the 3rd instant, I had the honor of stating for the information of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, the reasons which led me to consider it highly expedient, under all the circumstances of this district, to accept the offer of Sheo Laul, for the farm thereof, on a three year's lease, provided he tendered good and sufficient security. As also, that I had signified to him such conditional acceptance of his offer.

2nd. In continuation of the subject, I now have the honor to acquaint you, that, Sheo Laul having offered as his security, Baboo Bhyroo Naut, whom I consider as a most creditable and responsible man, I have, agreeably to my former declaration, accepted his Cabooleat and granted on the terms specified in my last letter my motives for admitting a deduction, and for concluding the settlement with Sheo Laul, although in balance on account of a former settlement, are so fully detailed in that letter, and in my preceding address of the 28th Ultimo, that I think it unnecessary to recapitulate them in this place. It may, however, be urged, as an additional argument in favour of the measure, that, by supporting the credit of Sheo Laul who, in point of moral character and abilities, is unobjectionable, and whose local acquaintance with the capability and resources of the the district, is beyond that of any other man, whatever Government has the best chance of recovering the balance of last year. Considering the very peculiar nature of this district, and the scanty produce of the late Khureef crop, no arrangement appeared to me; in every point of view, so advisable as that which I have adopted, and I anxiously hope, it may be honored with the approbation of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, to whom, as already observed, a previous reference should have been made, and his instructions on the subject, solicited, had the season of the year, and other circumstances admitted of the delay, to which the reference must necessarily have given rise.

3rd. You will be pleased to receive the afore mentioned accounts in English, and Persian, Vizt.

No. 1. Abstract statement of the Jumma of the land-revenue, for each of the Fussily years 1210, 1211 and 1212, exhibiting also the sum paid by the late farmer an account of that branch, in the preceding year 1209, and the produce of the several articles of the Syer branch, which are now abolished or resumed.

No. 2. Abstract Kistbundy of the Fussily year 1210.

A statement of such articles of the Syer as were component parts of the farmer's Jumma in the Fussily year 1209, but are now abolished or resumed, exhibiting the amount of the produce of the several articles in that year.

4th. On comparing the Kistbundy which is now transmitted, with that which I had the honor of forwarding on the 28th of last month, for the district of Reher, a striking difference will be observed, which requires explanation ; the latter account ending with the month of Jyet while that which I now transmit, is extended to Assaur. In this, I have been guided by a usage of long standing which has never been departed from, in arranging the instalments of this district, and which is said to have originated in the lateness of the season and the consequent delay in reaping and disposing of the grain. Whether or not this be really the case, I cannot speak, from my own knowledge and observation ; but, of the uninterrupted existence of the usage, there is no doubt.

5th. In order to connect the payments already made by the Tehseeldar, on account of the current Fussily year, with the first instalment demandable from the farmer, it may be necessary to introduce in this place, the following statement.

Amount of the 5 first Kists of the current year (Viz., from Assin to Maug inclusive.) According to the Kistbundee Rs. 89,100/-/-......Deduct, the amount paid by the Tehseeldar on account of these 5 months......Viz....... 87,739/8/- Remainder, being the balance due on account of the Maug instalment......1,360/8/- Add., the instalment of Phaugun, according to the kistbundee which will be due in the course of 17, days......Rs. 15,700/-/- Total amount of the first payment demandable from the farmer......Rs. 19,060/8.

6th. I observed in a former letter that there were no Kanongoes in this district, which is literally the case. with respect to the three valuable pergunnahs of Jespoor, Kausheepoor proper, and Moondeea Banseepore. With respect however, to the three other Pergunnahs of Guddunpoor, Roodderpoor and Kilpoorie, a claim has been preferred to tbe office of Konnongoes by a person called Nutt Mull, who derives his right from the appoinment having been bestowed upon one of his ancestors by the former Rajas of Kumauon, previous to the conquest of this part of their territories by Shuja-ud-Dowlah, although he admits, that the family has only been oecassionally, and in an irregular, interrupted manner, in charge of the functions of the office, and that his being employed, or not, depended solely upon the pleasure of the Amil for the time being. This person's pretensions, as a matter of right or claim appeared to me to be altogether inadmissible; but, as he bears a respectable character and is intelligent and conversant with business, I considered him as a most valuable acquisition, and have accordingly appointed him provisionally, to the charge of the office. His being a native of the district, and inured to the climate,/ in which, no stranger could venture to remain, during the rains/ appeard to me a strong additional recommendation. As the three Pergunnahs in question, which compose the eastern part of the district, are contiguous to each other, the business can easily be managed by one person. With respect to the three Western Pergunnahs, Viz. Jespoor, Kausheepoor proper, and Moondeea Banseepoor which are also contiguous to one another, and where there was not even the shadow of a Kanongoes office, I have made a provisional arrangment, which will at least obviate all immediate embarrassment, and which as well as the other it will rest with Government to confirm or annul as in its wisdom, it may be pleased to deem expedient. While I was employed in making the settlement of Pergunnah Reher proper, which is adjucent to this distritt, I found a person called Appar Bul who was uncommonly intelligent, and particularly well acquainted with the business of all this part of the Country. From this person, who bears a most excellent character, and who was Dewan to the late Feyz Oollah Khan I received much useful aid, in making the settlement of Reher ; on which occasion it was, that I discovered his value as a man of business. In him, every requisite for the proper discharge of the functions of Kannongoe appeared to me to be united ; exclusive of which, he has lately become acquainted with our method of investigating and adjusting revenue matters ; and, as he has resided, from his childhood in the adjoining district of Reher, he possesses the great advantage of being inured to the claimte, and capable of bearing its influence during the most unhealthy part of the year. These united considerations induced me to select him for the office of Kanongoe, and I have accordingly taken upon myself to grant him a provisional sunnud of appointment. When my own situation and the predicament of the district, are adverted, to, I trust, I shall not be censured for having ventured to make these arrangements without the sanction of Government. The embarrassment which I myself experienced, from the want of Kanongoes, taught me the value of officers of that description ; more especially in a district so remote and so little known as that of Kausheepoor.

7th. The original documents relating to the settlement will be transmitted to the Collector of Bareillee.

77. G. Mercer, Asstt. Secy. to Government to Thomas Graham, Esquire, Acting President and Members of the Board of Revenue Dated the 20th March, 1803, Council Chamber.

I am directed by His Excellency the most noble the Governor General in Council to transmit to you the accompanying extract from the report of the Hon'ble Lieutenant Governor of the Ceded Provinces to His Excellency the most noble the Governor General in Council dated the 10th February last, with copies of the numbers of the appendix referred to in it.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT.

A. I have the honor to submit to your Lordship the accompanying account/ No. 1/ stating the assessed revenue the amount of collections, and the balances for the Fussily year 1209 commencing with the 25th September, 1801 and ending on the 12th of September, 1802.

2nd. In explanation of the balances due from the Province of Rohilcund I beg leave to refer your Lordship to the 17th paragraph of my letter of the 7th of January 1802, stating my apprehensions of a temporary deficiency in the Jumma at which that province had been Ceded, with my conviction that this deficiency would a few years be amply compensated by progressively increasing revenue.

3rd. The settlement of the provinee had however been formed by the Collectors previously to my arrival at Bareilly, at a Jumma fully equal to that at which it had been Ceded by His Excellency the Nabob Vizeer, and although I was still apprehensive that this settlement had been made upon an erroneous calculation of the existing assests of the country, and that the amount would be with difficulty realized, I determined not to annul the engagements which had been recently concluded by the Collectors from an apprehension that any immediate interference on my part might tend to weaken their authority which at that critial period it appeared to me so necessary to support.

4th. If the balances in the district of Bareilly, I consider above two lacks to be irrecoverable, but the advanced period of the season rendered it so extremely difficult to obtain any accurate information, with respect to the real assests of the country that I entirely acquit the Collectors of my blame on this amount.

5th. The balances which appear in the account to be due from the districts of Gooruckpoor, Azeemghur etc. from a part of the unadjusted accounts of the collections made by the Vizeer's Amils at the commencement of the year. These accounts are now under investigation at Bareilly and the Amils being men of responsibility, there is every prospect of the balances being paid when accounts are finally settled.

6th. In the progress of the settlement of the Doab for the Fussily year 1209, I have frequently had occasion to complain to your Lordship of the confusion in which the accounts of the Vizeer's Amils were purposely involved, and on a reference to the many circumstances of embarrassment and difficulty which occurred to impede the realization of the revenues for the past year, it will appear that this object has been effected in a degree very unusual where the circumstances of the country and the indigent state of the inhabitants required an immediate and entire reform in the system of Government.

7th. The enclosure /No. 2/ exhibits a statement of the several districts composing the Ceded Provinces for the Fussily years 1210, 1211, 1212.

8th. In most of the districts the village settlement has been completes under the immediate inspection of the Collectors, but the assessment of some of the Pergunnahs has been stated upon the Douls or estimates received from the Tehseeldars.

9th. The indisposition and absence of the Collector of Bareilly having rendered it necessary that I should personally undertake the suprintendance of the settlements from several Pergunnahs in that district, their......an apportunity of remarking that those estimates were very generally and considerably lower than the real assets of the Pergunnahs, and I entertain a confident hope that when sufficient time has been given to the Collectors to examine more particularly into the accuracy of the estimates of those Pergunnahs of which the village settlements has not been completed, and into the validity of the titles of the actual proprietors of rent-free lands, a considerable increase may be obtained upon the statements now submitted : as the land revenue is however at present collected agreeably to these statements, I have preferred submitting them in their actual state to taking credit for any eventual increase which may be made upon them.

10th. The improverished and oppressed state, however, of most of the Pergunnahs in the Province of Rohilcund, and the districts under the Collector of Gooruckpore rendered it impossible to form a triennial settlement upon an equal fixed Jumma without either continuing the oppressive system, the effects of which had under the Vizeer'sGovernment proved so ruinous to the country, or relinquishing the just claims of Government to a proportional share in the increased assets to be reasonably expected in the course of three years.

11th. It appeared to me therefore that the improvement of the country as well as the interests of the cultivations would best be promoted by vesting discretionary power in the Collectors stationed in Rohilcund and Gooruckpoor of forming their settlements upon a progressively increasing Jumma in all cases where the actual state of the cultivation and the means possessed by the cultivators of increasing their assets might appear to render it advisable. This plan has accordingly been followed in the settlement in the districts of Gooruckpoor, Azeemghur and very generally throughout the Province of Rohilcund.

16th. The ensuing settlement is to be formed upon the amount specified in the column exhibiting the Jumma of 1212. Copies C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, of the official documents transmitted to me by the Collectors from which the abstract has been made form No. 3 to 9/of the enclosures.

17th. In forming the settlement with the Zemindar's and farmers, the Collectors were directed to be particularly careful that the assessment should be moderate and should admit of ample provision for the benefit of the industrious cultivators. The advantages heldforth in the next settlement to those who may have improved their lands during the 1st period of three years, will, I have no doubt, be attended with the proposed effect, and should no pecular calamity intervene to prevent the progress of the improvement now commenced in the country, the settlement of the land revenue for the second period of three years will not be less than two crores of Rupees.

18th. From the documents which I have been enabled to collect relative to the annual revenue of these Provinces during the Moghul Government, it would appear that it amounted to nearly 2½ Crores of Rupees. Under this Government, the resources derivable from the encouragement of trade and manufactures were entirely neglected, and nearly the whole revenue was collected from the land. Under the mild and equitable system of the British Government. I have no hesitation in stating my expectation, that the land revenue of these Provinces when fully cultivated, will amount to two Crores and fifty Lacks of Rupees.

19th. The great increase of revenue obtained from the cession of Furruckabad affords a satisfactory proof of the pecuniary advantages derived from that measure. The general tranquillity of the Country and the confidence of the inhabitants of that province in the present Government may be safely presumed from the quiet and unopposed settlement of a district hitherto notorious for a contumacious resistance to all the measures of its former rulers, either for the purpose of improving its revenues, or its police. The annual pensions gr nted by the treaty amounting to Rupees 2,87,304/4/9 are to be deducted from the sum stated as the annual Jumma of Furruckabad.

20th. It is satisfactory to reflect that the transfer of the Province of Furruckabad to the British Government has not been less beneficial to the interests of the Nabob than to those of the Company. The consequences of the cession to the Nabob have been the exchange of a precarious revenue for a fixed income adequate to the maintenance of his dignity and to the support of his family and descendants, and not liable to any diminution from a failure in the revenues. or from any other cause whatever.

21st. Previously to my departure from the Ceded Provinces, I had an interview with the Nabob at Furruckabad, who expressed himself highly gratified by the arrangement which had taken place and whose respectable appearance surrounded by the family and dependants, formed a striking contrast with the state of degradation in which he appeared when the affairs of Furruckabad were administered by his uncle the Nabob Kheramund Khan.

P. S. The detailed account of the collections and balances of the Cedde Provinces for 1209 Fussily, not having been completed by the Accountant, and judging it to be of importance, that your Lordship should be furnished at the earliest practicable period, with my report upon the state of the Ceded Provinces, I have not thought it advisable to delay it for this single document. I have therefore only to repeat that I have no doubt of the realization of the balances with the exception of those from Rohilcund, which I have stated in the 4th paragraph, of my letter to be irrecoverable, and that the ultimate balance, will not exceed 2 percent on the whole of the available resources of the Ceded Provinces for the past year. The account which is wanting to complete the foregoing report shall be laid before your Lordship, as soon as it is received from the Accountant.

78. R. Cunninghame, Collector, to G. Mercer, Esquire, Acting Secretary to Government. Dated the 23rd, April 1803, Mainpoory.

1st. The Magistrate having yesterday addressed you, respecting the superintendence of the roads, I beg leave to state to you, for the information of His Excellency the most noble the Governor General in Council, the reasons which induced me to decline complying with Mr. Ryley's request for an advance of one thousand Rupees.

2nd. It is known to you, that the fund was established upon the suggestion of the Collectors of Moradabad and Cawnpore, who having been employed in the district of Shahabad, had there opportunities of observing the good effects resulting to the country from the establishment of such a fund.

3rd. Shahabad being the only district in the Lower Provinces in which a similar fund exists, and the superintendence and disbursement of the many arising from it being there vested wholly in the Collector, I am led to conclude that when the Hon'ble the late Lieutenant Governor directed the Collectors in the Ceded Provinces to endeavor to levy the Commission in their respective districts, it was his intention to introduce the same mode of disbursing it as exists in Shahabad.

4th. Being equally with the Magistrate aware of the expediency of constructing good roads through the district I have already commenced making one, 24 feet wide, from this station towards Futty Ghur, and I have instructed the Tehseeldars of Etawah and Shekoabad to construct roads of the same breadth from those military stations to this place.

5th. For the rest I have only to assure His Excellency the most noble the Governor General in Council that if the superintendence of the disbursement of the fund shall be continued to me. I shall endeavor to construct the best road, the soil of this country will admit of, and, I may add, that I shall have frequent apportunities of inspecting them, as the duties of my office must require occasional visits to different parts of the district.

Ordered that the Collector be called upon to report the particulars of the fund, which appears to have been established in his District, for the repairs of roads and construction of bridges and the amount which may have been collected for the purpose of forming such fund and that he be desired to discontinue any levies, on this account in future, that the Collector be further informed, that the Magistrate will be directed to call upon the Tehseeldars, to make such repairs as may be immediately necessary, in the principal roads, leading through their respective Tehseeldarries.

79. J. Ryley, Judge and Magistrate, to John Tombelle, Esquire, Secretary to Government for the affairs of the Provinces Ceded by the Nabob Vizeer, Dated the June, 9th 1803, Zillah Etawah.

Information having been given to me on the 9th of April, that Raja Ram Singh, Zemindar of Chuckanaghur in this district had several persons in his fort whom he kept in confinement, I issued a Parwannah to him requiring him to deliver the above persons to the Chuprassy who carried the Parwannah this requisition he refused to comply with, upon which, I issued a summons upon him to appear to answer charge lodged against him, and directed Meer Zuffeer Ally, the Tehseeldar of the Pergunnah, to proceed to the village of Raja Ram Singh with a view of ensuring his apprehension. After a considerable delay Raja Ram Singh proceeded towards this place, but was permitted by the Tehseeldar's people to go to a village in the neighbourhood where he collected about three hundred armed persons, and proceeded with them to the residence of Meer Zuffer Ally the Tehseeldar of Lucknow, from this place, attended by the above armed people. He fled across the Chumbul into the Mahratta Country where he also has an estate.

In conseqnence of his having fled, his Zemindarry of Chuckanaghur, and which is in this district and situated between the rivers Jumna and Chumbal, the Collector moved the Court for authority to hold the estate of Raja Ram Singh in attachment, there being a balance of revenue due from it to Government, amounting to upwards of four thousand Rupees.

Not having received any Regulation for any guidance in such an emergency, and it being necessary to insure the revenue due to Government from the estate, as well as to afford protection to the Ryots, and prevent a diminution in the resources of the estate by its removing uncultivated, that some person should be appointed to the temporary charge of the Zemindarry, I issued a precept to the Collector desiring him to depute a Sezawal with an establishment of one hundred Rupees per month to the management of the estate, to make the Mofussil Collections from the Ryots, and under farmers giving the estate credit, in his accounts, for any surplus Collections that might be made until the receipt of further instructions from the Court, to enable me to furnish which, I request you will lay the above representation before His Excellency the most noble the Governor General in Council, and solicit his commands respecting the future management of the estate of Raja Ram Singh which is assessed at 12,300 Rs. per annum.

I cannot conclude this address without observing that I consider Meer Zuffer Ally the Tehseeldar extremely culpable in not having in the first instance apprehended Raja Ram Singh as well as having permitted him to go to an adjoining village, whereby he was enabled to collect a number of people whose strength made defiance to any attempts of the Chuprassies to seize his person. From his permitting Raja Ram Singh to escape in the first instance, from his visit to Meer Zuffer Ally at Sicca (by which it appears he very imperfectly obeyed my orders) I am induced to consider that a very good understanding subsists between the Tehseeldar and Raja Ram Singh and even to suspect that the latter (who I am informed is a very weak man) has been persuaded to leave his estate, for there does not exist a doubt, that the Tehseeldar, if he had chosen, might have apprehended Raja Ram Singh in conformity with the orders I sent to him.

80. R. Cunninghame, Collector to J. Tombelle Esquire, Secretary for the affairs of the Ceded Provinces. Dated, 20th, June, 1803, Mainpoory.

1. I have had the honour to receive Mr. Acting Secretary Mercer's letter of the 5th, Ultimo, directing me to discontinue any levy of commission on account of the fund for constructing roads and bridges.

2. With respect to the fund in question I beg leave to report for the information of His Excellency the most noble the Governor General in Council, that the order for its establishment was received by me while employed with the army in the field, in consequence of which, some delay occurred in carrying the measure into execution. Upon my return to this station the collection of the commission commenced. The sum realised amounts to Furruckabad Rupees 9,941/-/3. The Zemindars and the farmers, when solicited to come forward, having represented that it would be more convenient for them to discharge their respective subscriptions, towards the close of the Rubbee

harvest. I acquiesed in their request, and if the receipt of the order countermanding any levy in future, had been delayed a short time, a sum almost treble, to what has been realized, would probably have been obtained.

3rd. Of the sum realized Rs. 4,886/12/3 has been disbursed upon the roads in the vicinity of this place, and towards Etawah and Shekoabad, and in erecting a bridge over the Esun Nuddy, a work absolutely necessary during the rains to preserve the communication open between the town of Mainpoory and my office.

4th. I cannot but regret, that the levy of the commission should have been discontinued, occasioned, I presume, by the discussion which occurred between the Magistrate and me. Had it continued to be levied, there would soon have been good roads etc, through this district by which the general convenience of the inhabitants, would have been materially promoted, and the trade and commerce probably extended. I would yet beg leave to recommend to His Excellency in Council, the expediency of renewing the collection on this account from the commencement of the ensuing revenue year, and as I have generally found the Zemindars and farmers in this district, well disposed to meet the wishes of Government, I may expect any application to them would meet with success. Should this proposal obtain His Excellency's sanction, I beg leave to add my particular request, that the disposal and superintendence of the fund be entrusted to the Magistrate.

81. T. Fortescue, Acting Secretary to the Collector, Bareilly, 20th, June 1803.

1. I am directed by the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, and the Board of Commissioners to state to you the following outline of a plan for the settlement of the Ceded Districts which has been submitted to the Governor General, and which they have reason to believe will be approved by his Lordship.

2. At the commencement of the ensuing year the whole of the lands in the Ceded Provinces is to be farmed on a lease for three years, at a fixed and equal annual rent, the amount of which is to be determined by such accounts and information as the Civil Officers of Government, in each district may not by that time be able to obtain.

3. Actual proprietors, if not men of notorious bad characters, are universally to have the option of taking their own lands in farm, provided they offer as high as others, and find security for the fulfilment of their engagements. But where they decline farming them they shall for the present be allowed the same Nankar as they used to receive during the Vizeer's Government.

4. Where proprietors decline farming their lands, or where there are no actual proprietors, a village settlement to be made with respectable and responsible farmers.

5. At the end of the third year, a new lease to be granted for three years upon terms proportionate to the actual nett produce of the lands at the time of the old lease. Farmers of every description to have the option of being continued in their farms, but if they decline, the settlement is to be made with others on the best terms that may be offered.

6. At the end of the second three year's lease, a new one for four years to be granted at a fixed annual rent bearing a proportion to the actual net produce at the time of the expiration of the former lease. All persons engaging for farms shall bind themselves under a written obligation with a penalty annexed, to give written leases or Pattahs to the Ryots specifying the amount they are respectively to pay, and they shall cause the Ryots to execute counter engagements.

7. Tehseeldars to be appointed to collect the public dues for those lands for the payment of the revenue demandable, from which settlements may not have been concluded by the Collectors with the Zemindars either at the commencement of the ensuing Fussily year, or at any subsequent period.

8. The amount to be collected by each Tehseeldar is to be between two or three Lacs of Rupees. They will receive a percentage on their collections, in consideration of which they are to pay charges of collection, to keep up a Police establishment, and to give security for the payment of balances of revenue.

9. The detailed plan for the settlement will be forwarded to you as soon as it shall have been returned from Calcutta. The object in furnishing you with the foregoing outline is, to obviate any delay in making the settlement after the detailed plan shall have been communicated to you. It is necessary that your attention should be immediately directed to the solution of proper persons for the situation of Tehseeldars, but you are not to appoint any Tehseeldars until you shall have received orders to that effect from the Lieutenant Governor and Board of Commissioners.

82. J. Tombelle, Secy., to Government Department Ceded Provinces to Thomas Graham, Esquire, Acting President and Members of the Board of Revenue, Dated 30th of June, 1803, Council Chamber.

I am directed by His Excellency the most noble the Governor General in Council to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a letter from the Judge and Magistrate of Zillah Etawah, under date the 9th, instant, with copy of the orders which have been communicated to him on the subject of it.

2nd. His Excellency in Council concludes that the Collector of Etawah has already advised you of his having received charge of the Zemindarry of Raja Ram Singh, in pursuance of the precept issued to him to that effect, by the Judge and Magistrate of the district ; and that he has applied to you for your orders with regard to the future management of the estate. Whether or not the Collector shall have made the necessary communication to you on the above subject, His Excellency in Council desires, that you will immediately issue such orders to the Collector as shall appear to you to be best calculated to secure the realization of the revenues payable from the estate ; and that you will submit, for the consideration of His Execellency in Council, your sentiments as to the measures to be ultimately adopted for the future management of the Zemindarry in Question.

83. J. Tombelle, Secy., to Government Department Ceded Provinces to John Ryley, Esquire, Judge and Magistrate of Zillah Etawah, Dated the 30th of June, 1803, Fort William.

Having received and submitted to His Excellency the most noble the Governor General in Council your letter of the 9th, instant, I have been directed to communicate to you the following orders on the occasion.

2nd. His Excellency in Council is of opinion, that, previously to having recourse to the violent and premature measure of directing the Tehseeldar of Lucna to seize the person of Raja Ram Singh, the Zemindar of Chuckanaghur, it was incumbent on you to have ascertained the measures which had induced the Raja to keep in confinement the persons whose release was ordered by you, and to have tried the effect of a regular judicial process for him to appear and answer to the charge preferred against him, without employing harsh measures, in the first instance (calculated to excite distrust and apprehension) for enforcing your authority ; neither of which very necessary forms appears to have been observed by you.

3rd. Should not causes exist, with which His Excellency in Council is unacquainted, to render the measure unadvisable you are required immediately to issue a proclamation, and to adopt such measures as you may think proper, for causing the purport of it to be made known to Raja Ram Singh, inviting Ram Singh, to attend to your Cutcherry within a given period, (the extent of which is left to your own discretion, and is to be regulated by existing circumstances) and acquainting him that, on his making such an arrangement for the payment of the arrears of revenue which may be due from him as shall be approved of by the Collector and, on engaging to pay a prompt and due obedience in future to the authority of the officers of Government, his claim to be restored to his estate will be submitted to the favorable consideration of the Governor General in Council. In the event of your issuing a proclamation to the above effect, and of Ram Singh complying with the tenor of it, you are required to cause him to be immediately reinstated in his Zemindarry, subject to the pleasure of His Excellency in Council, to whom you will report, without delay, the proceedings which may be held by you in consequence of the present orders.

4th. Instructions will be sent to the Collector of Etawah by the Board of Revenue relative to the future management of the estate of Raja Ram Singh.

84. J. Tombelle Secy. to Government Department Ceded Pravinces to Thomas Graham, Esquire, Acting President and Members of the Board of Revenue. Dated, the 7th, July, 1803, Council Chamber.

The Honorable the late Lieutenant Governor of the Ceded Provinces was pleased to transmit orders to the several Collectors in those Provinces, under date the 9th, of January last, relative to the practicability of establishing a fund, for the construction and repairs of roads, bridges, and Serais by a voluntary contribution on the part of the Malguzars of one per cent on the Jumma of their respective estates; provided that the measure could be safely proposed to the Malguzars without implicating the good faith of Government.

2nd. You will herewith receive an extract from the proceedings of the Governor General in Council of the 5th of May last, connected with the above subject; to which I am directed to add, that the Magistrate of Zillah Etawah was, at the same time, instructed to call upon the Tehseeldars, in their capacity of police officers, to make such repairs as were immediately necessary in the principal roads leading through their respective Tehseeldarries.

3rd. I am now directed by His Excellency the most noble the Governor General in Council, to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a letter from the Collector of Etawah, under date the 20th Ultimo, in answer to the orders of His Excellency in Council of the 5th of May, and to communicate to you the following orders on the subject.

4th. His Excellency in Council being of opinion, that, in cases in which the settlement of the land revenue for the ensuing three years had been already concluded, the assessment in question could not be levied, consistently with the due observance of good faith on the part of Government, and that in cases in which the settlement had not been actually concluded, it would be inexpedient to establish a separate fund for the purposes in question. His Excellency to Council desires, that you will repeat the prohibitory order, already communicated to the Collector, against continuing the Collection of a Commission on the land revenue for the said purposes; and that you will further direct him to give credit to those Malguzars, with whom a settlement shall have been previously concluded, for the amount collected from them for the repairs of roads etc. ; over and above the Jumma specified in their respective engagements and to add to the Jumma of those Malguzars, with whom the settlement shall not have been previously made, the percentage collected from them on that account ; it being presumable, that persons of the latter description would not have voluntarily assented to such an addition to their respective engagements, without being fully sensible that their several estates were equal to the payment of the same.

5th. You are desired to call upon the Collector to transmit to you a statement of the sum, collected from the several Malguzars respectively, on the account in question, distinguishing those with whom the settlement had been previously concluded.

6th. In communicating these orders to the Collector of Etawah, you are desired to signify to him the surprize of His Excellency in Council, that he should have incurred so considerable an expense, as it appears he has done in works of a public nature ; without having obtained the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council for the same ; and that you will particularly call his attention to the rule invariably observed in this respect, should he hereafter have occasion to propose a disbursement on the public account which he is not expressly authorized to incur, at the same time directing him, to transmit to you, for the information of His Excellency in Council an account of the particulars of the disbursements already made by him.

85. T. Fortescue, Acting Secretary to the Collectors. Dated 6th August, 1803, Bareilly.

1. As doubts may be entertained with regard to the nature and extent of the responsibility which it is intended to impose on the Tehseeldars to be appointed under the Board's orders and instructions of the 14th July, in keeping up an efficient police and preserving the peace of the Country and as such doubts may possibly deter persons of character and responsibility from offering themselves as candidates for the situation of Tehseeldar, I am directed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor and the Board of Commissioners to communicate to you for your information and guidance, the following instructions on the subject.

2. The Police of the country subject to the control of the Magistrates is to be considered under the charge of the Tehseeldar and subordinately to them, of the landholders and village farmers who are now to be respectively bound and held responsible for the preservation of the peace. It is accordingly to be expressly declared, in the engagements to be entered into by the Tehseeldars, that although they will be considered answerable to Government

in the first instance for the maintenance of the peace of their respective divisions, a subordinate responsibility of a similar nature will be imposed on the landholders and village farmers under their immediate authority and that all descriptions of village watchmen will be rendered subject to the orders of the Tehseeldars in their capacity of chief local officer of the Police.

3. You will, at the same time, instruct the Tehseeldars to make it a condition in the engagements entered into with them by all (landholders and village farmers, in their respective divisions, that they are held responsible subordinately to the Tehseeldars for the preservation of the peace and for apprehending all disturbers thereof, in and throughout their respective estates and farms, and likewise that they are not to harbor thieves or robbers, but to secure their persons and deliver them up for trial as well as to use their utmost endeavors to recover all property plundered or stolen within their respective limits.

4. I am further directed to acquaint you, for your information and guidance, that it is to be a condition in the engagements to be entered into by the Tehseeldars as well as in those to be executed by landholders and village farmers paying their revenue immediately to a Tehseeldar, that they are to be considered responsible for all robberies committed in their respective divisions, estates, or farms, the Tehseeldar in the first instance, and the landholders and farmers to the Tehseeldar, it being understood, however, that for night robberies in the open roads, or woods they are not to be made responsible unless it shall be proved that they had such knowledge of the circumstances as might have enabled them to have prevent the robbery, or that the robbery was committed with their connivance but that they are to be considered responsible for robberies committed in inhabited places, provided the Magistrate under the circumstances of the case, shall be of opinion that the robbery was committed with their knowledge or connivance or that the perpetration of it. was ascribable to their want of care or vigilance.

5. Tehseeldars being thus rendered immediately responsible to Government for the preservation of the peace of their respective divisions, it is presumed that a due regard to their own interests will induce them to entertain such police establishments as may be adequate to cooperate with those of the Zemindars and village farmers in maintaining the peace of the country and in apprehending and bringing to justice all persons committing offences of a criminal nature.

Under these circumstances, the Board are of opinion, that it would be inexpedient to prescribe to the Tehseeldars, in the first instance, the extent and arrangement of their several police establishments and accordingly desire that you will leave the Tehseeldars at full liberty in these respects, reporting however to the Board every instanee that may occur in which it shall satisfactorily appear to you that a Tehseeldar has been guilty of wilful neglect, or misconduct in providing for the good order and security of the division committed to his charge.

6. It has been already prescribed that landholders paying their revenue immediately into the treasury of a Collector shall be held answerable for the police of their respective estates. It being, however, the intention of the Board, that landholders of this description shall be considered equally responsible with Tehseeldars and subordinate landholders and village farmers for robberies committed in their respective estates you will be careful to insert condition in their engagements of a purport and tendency similar to those specified in the third and fourth paragraphs of this letter.

7. You will be hereafter furnished with a regulation for the management of the police of the district under your superintendence.

86. T. Fortescue, Acting Secretary to the Collectors. Dated, 7th, August, 1803, Bareilly.

The 13th paragraph of the instructions transmitted to you under date the 14th ultimo, provides for the rights of such persons as may hereafter establish their claims to lands for which settlements may have been previously concluded with persons who were not the real proprietors. It is therein declared that in cases in which such claims shall be preferred and proved within the period of the first lease of three years, the claimants shall be put in immediate possession provided they shall reimburse the former possessors, the expenses which they may have actually incurred.

2nd. The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor and the Board of Commissioners being of opinion on a reconsideration of the subject that an adherence to the rule above mentioned might from a conviction that they were liable to be dispossessed at any period within the first lease of three years discourage persons with whom settlements may be made in the first instance, and whose claims are doubtful from adopting those measures for the improvement of their respective tenures which they might otherwise be induced to do, I am directed to communicate to you for your information and guidance the following modification of the article alluded to in the preceding paragraph and to desire that you will make the same generally known throughout your jurisdiction.

3rd. You will immediately issue a publication declaring that as Government is aware of objections to leaving so long a period as three years for persons to regain immediate possession of lands to which they may prove their right after a settlement shall have been made with the actual possessors and as Government is further of opinion that a much shorter period will be fully sufficient to enable all persons having claims of this description and who may be desirous of obtaining immediate possession of their estates to bring forward and establish their rights all persons possessing claims to lands for which engagements have been taken from the present possessors and who may be desirous of obtaining immediate possession are required to prefer the same within six months from the date of issuing the proclamation of the 14th ultimo which date you will insert in your publication in default of which the establishing their rights shall not entitle them to be put in possession any time previous to the expiration of the first lease of three years during the whole of which lease the lands shall in such case remain in the possession of the persons with whom the settlement shall have been originally made. It is however to be understood that this rule is not intended to restrict persons from preferring claims of the nature above mentioned at any period within the ensuing ten years.

87. T. Fortescue, Acting Secretary, to the Collectors. Dated 9th August, 1802, Bareilly.

I am directed by the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor and Board of Commissioners to inform you that the Board are pleased to vest in you a discretionary power of granting to the Tehseeldars to be employed in the district under your charge an allowance of one and a half per cent in addition to that of ten percent already granted, provided you shall be of opinion that such addition is necessary to enable them effectually to fulfil the duties required of them by the instructions with which you have been furnished for their guidance.

In the event of your deeming this additional percentage necessary you are expressly to declare to the Tehseeldars that as it is made for the purpose of enabling them to keep up an efficient police within their respective jurisdictions and to cover all risk and charges of whatever description no further allowance will be made hereafter under any pretence whatever.

88. T. Fortescue, Acting Secretary to the Collectors, Dated 10th August, 1802, Bareilly.

I am directed by the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor and the Board of Commissioners to forward to you the accompanying form of a Cabooleat which you are to observe in the engagements to be entered into between the proprietors or renters of land or villages in your district and Government as it is possible however that the particular circumstances or peculiar usages of certain Pergunnahs of your district may require some variation from the form now forwarded to you, you are at liberty in all such cases to deviate from it as far as may be necessary it being expressly understood that such deviation is subject to the final confirmation or rejection of the Board.

Whereas I, A, B Zemindar, Mockadum or Renter of C, have entered into engagements for the farm of the said Zemindary (or village) for a period of three years from the beginning of the Fussily year 1210 at an annual Jumma of Rs...........according to the settlement which has been concluded with me by the officers of Government in conformity to the usages and custom of the country, I hereby engage of my own free will and accord to fulfill the same without excuse or objection and I accordingly hereby promise and bind myself to pay the amount of the annual Jumma above specified regularly by monthly instalments into the treasury of Government as also by my good management to keep the Ryots happy and contented and to exert myself in endeavoring to attract new Ryots to promote agriculture and to increase the cultivation of valuable articles likewise to consolidate the regular and authorized Abwabs and having added the amount thereof, to whatever was inserted in the Ryots Nukdee Pattas in the year, 1209 Fussily, and included in the Jummabundee to grant to them, with their consent one general Patta for the whole, and not to exact a cowry beyond what is there specified, and whereas, Government with a view of relieving the Ryots and extending cultivation, was pleased to depute Ameens into the Mofussil for the purpose of making Tuckavy advances to the Ryots and whereas these Ameens stipulated that the Ryots who received advances and commenced their cultivation, should during the Fussily year 1210 receive the hereafter mentioned proportion of the produce, that is to say, that if the land was Bunjur, the Ryots was to receive $\frac{7}{8}$th and Government $\frac{1}{8}$ (or in other words that the Ryots was to receive 35 seers in the maund and Government 5 seers); that if the land was Chunchur the Ryots was to receeive $\frac{3}{4}$th of the produce or 30 seers in the maund and Government the remainder, and if the land was Politch, the Ryot was to receive 15 seer in the maund and Government 25. I hereby engage in all Amlee engagements which may have been entered into or which may yet be entered into with the Ryots of my Zemindary or farm for the Fussily year 1210 to preserve the above conditions inviolate during that year and in setting accounts with such Ryots as have taken or may take—Tuckavy advances and Amlee Pattas to do it according to the price which the article in question then bears in the bazar or at such other rate as may be voluntarily agreed upon between us. Neither will I exact kunkoot or any charge from the Ryots except the Purwarries wages and as Bhaid has been abolished by Government I will never again demand it. I also engage not to collect or exact Rahdarry or Zemindary Chowkee duties and not to levy any taxes on weavers, looms or from Abkars or any other species of Syer. Nor will I object to the mode in which the settlement thereof may be made with Government and when at the expiration of these three years, which will be at the end of the Fussily year 1212 a new settlement, for a further period of 3 years is made, I engage to produce to the officers of Government the real and authentic-papers and accounts of my farm without the smallest reserve or concealment and if, after adding to the annual Jumma, 2/3rd of the nett yearly profit the settlement be made with me for three years more at that sum as an annual Jumma I engage to pay my revenue regularly according to custom and to the rules established by Government. I also promise, that at the expiration of 6 years (which will be at the end of the Fussily year 1215) I will in like manner deliver in my papers and accounts without reserve or concealment and if, after adding to the Jumma three fourths of the then annual profit the settlement for four years more be made with me (that sum being considered as the annual Jumma), I will discharge my revenue regularly and, after the conclusion of these four years (which will be at the end of the Fussily year 1219) the settlement be made with me at a fixed or Mokurrarry Jumma I will constantly pay up my revenue, with regularity Nor will I deviate on the smallest degree from the rules and orders of Government. I will not on any account harbor robbers or murderers in my Zemindary but on the contrary will hold myself responsible for all such robberies committed within the limits thereof as in the opinion of the Magistrate after investigation shall appear to have taken place either with my connivance or through my negligence. I will not resume without the orders of Government any Muafy Mujray Kheyraut Bishenjereet or other charity land of revenue denomination which has continued in the possession of the occupier until the end of the Fussily year 1209 and whatever land I may so resume with the sanction of Government. I engage to pay the revenue thereof regularly. I will not from the date of my lease grant any sunnuds for rent free land or in any mode or manner alienate land which now pays revenue to Government. I also engage to grant specific receipts for all such sums as may be paid to me on account of revenue by or on the part of my Ryots or underrenters.

89. T. Fortescue, Acting Secretary, to the Collectors, Dated 13th August, 1802, Bareilly.

The latter part of the 11th paragraph of the Board's instructions transmitted to you on the 14th July relating only to the Nankar of those Zemindars who do not engage for their lands which Nankar is to be paid from the Zillah treasury I am directed by the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor and Board of Commissioners to inform you, that the allowance of Nankar to be granted to such Zemindars as to engage for their lands is to be settle according to the principles laid down in the 8th printed Regulation of 1793 Vizt. by deducting the Nankar from the Jumma and taking engagements from them for the net residue.

As however it is possible that you may not be able to ascertain the amount justly claimable by some of the land-holders, and as previous investigation might occasion delay, you will in doubtful cases agree to the deduction claimed by the Zemindars (provided it exceed not 10 percent on the net Jumma) and conclude the settlement with him accordingly but to prevent Government from suffering thereby, you are directed to take a Moochulka or obligation from him binding himself to abide by the result of such investigation as may be subsequently made into his claim to Nankar.

90. T. Fortescue. Acting Secretary to the Collectors. Dated 28th August, 1802, Barielly.

The scarcity of rain which has been experienced for some time past in several parts of Rohilcund, and which may have been equally felt in other parts of the Ceded Provinces having excited some degree of apprehension that the ensuing harvests may be considerably affected in consequence and that the possibility of the continuance of such a calamity may discourage landholders from offering adequate terms for the rental of their respective estates for the next three years, at a fixed equal annual Jumma it has occurred to the Board that, under the circumstances above mentioned it might be satisfactory to the landholders, while it would at the same time, be greatly for the advantage of Government if the settlement for the first year were concluded with them at a lower rate than would have been otherwise the case, but under the express condition that the difference shall be recovered by a fair and equitable increase on each of the two remaining years of the first lease.

2. I am accordingly directed by the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor and the Board of Commissioners to acquaint you in the event of any parts of the direct under your charge having suffered materially from the want of rain and of the proprietors there of being unwilling to enter into engagements on such terms as you might deem warranted by the prospect of advantage held out to them in such cases, a discretionary power is vested in you, so far to deviate from the letter of your instructions as to conclude the settlement with them for the ensuing three years on the terms mentioned in the preceding paragraph in lieu of those already prescribed.

3. In every instance in which you may think proper to avail yourself of the discretionary power thus vested in you, you will be careful to explain most fully to the persons with whom settlements may be made with the modification abovementioned that at the expiration of the third year, the Jumma of the second lease of three years will be formed by taking the difference between the Jumma of the last year of the first lease, and the actual produce of the land in that year, and adding two thirds of such difference to the Jumma.

4. The Board have every reliance on your adopting the requisite measures for guarding against an improper use being made by the Tehseeldars of the discretionary power which must be necessarily vested in them all settlements concluded under the modifications mentioned in this letter are of course subject to the approval and confirmation of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor and the Board of Commissioners.

5. I am directed to add that the discretionary power above vested in you is meant to extend to village farmers (under similar restrictions) with whom settlements may be concluded for the ensuing three years.

91. Thomas Fortescue, Acting Secretary, to the Collectors. Dated 7th, September, 1802, Bareilly.

1st. The approaching termination of the current Fussily year renders it expedient that some plan should immediately be adopted for the collection of the Syer duties in the Ceded Districts. But as the fullest censideration is necessary before any fixed arrangement for the general modification of these duties can be completed so as to render them less vexatious and oppressive. I am directed in the meanwhile to furnish your with the following instructions for for your guidance until you shall receive the further orders of the Board.

2nd. With the exception of the Abkaree or tax upon spirituous liquors and intoxicating drug you will direct all professional taxes of whatsoever denomination to abolished in the district under your charge from the commencement of the Fussily year 1210 and you will take charge of and continue to collect the remaining Syer duties of your district, taking care that the establishment necessary for this purpose be upon as moderate a scale as possible.

3rd. You are further directed to state with as little delay as possible for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor and Board of Commissioners whether among the remaining taxes usually levied in your district (particularly the transit duties there) are any so vexatious and oppressive as to render it expedient that they should be immediately modified or abolished in all such cases you will be careful. to annex to your report every possible information respecting the rate, produce and operation of the objectionable tax.

4th. The Board are further desirous of being furnished with an estimate taken from the Syer collected in your district, of the average rate of duty per cent which is levied upon goods of every description in passing through it and that you will state your opinion of the mode in which these various duties can be consolidated, and in what places in your district and in what mode such consolidated duty may be collected with least interruption to the trade and expense to Government hearing in mind at the same time the convenience of superintendence and check over the persons employed in the collections.

5th. Should the abolition of any particular professional tax in your district appear to you objectionable or unnecessary you will report the same for the consideration of the Board and suspend the abolition of such particular tax or taxes until you shall be apprized of their sentiments.

P. S. In addition to the instructions already forwarded to you on the subject of the Syer duties the Board direct that all taxes on births or marriages be abolished in the district under your charge should any such tax exist.

Additional paragraph to the Collector of Allahabad.

The instructions contained in the 2nd paragraph of this letter are not meant to extend to the duties collected from pilgrims and others in the performance of religious ceremonies at Allahabad.

92. T. Fortescue, Acting Secretary to the Collectors in their capacities of Judges and Magistrates and Collectors :—Dated September 11, 1802, Bareilly.

1. I am directed by the Hon'ble the Lieuteutant Governor and the Board of Commissioners to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a proposed regulation for levying tax upon intoxicating liquors and drugs and for preventing the illicit manufacture and vend of them and to acquaint you that you are to consider all the rules and orders contained therein in full force in the district under your charge until you shall receive instructions to the contrary.

2. As some time must necessarily elapse before you can be furnished with a complete translation of the regulation now forwarded to you, I am further directed to desire that you will promulgate throughout your jurisdiction without delay in the Persian language, and in the Hindoostanee language and Nagree character the general purport of such parts thereof as require immediate publication together with a translation of the forms of the licenses for the manufacture and vend of spirituous liquors and intoxicating drugs.

3. The Board having reason to believe that the use of the juice of Taur and Kejoor trees in a fermented or unfermented state is not sufficiently extensive in the Ceded Provinces to render it at present an object of taxation no duty or restrictions have been yet imposed on the sale of it. You are however desired to ascertain whether trees of the above description are grown in any number in the district under your charge, and to what uses the juice of them is appropriated should you be of opinion, from the information you may consequently obtain that it will be expedient to impose a tax on the juice of the trees above mentioned whether in a fermented or an unfermented state you will submit to the Board your sentiments on the subject together with the measures you would propose should be adopted for rendering the sale of Taury a productive source of revenue to Government.

93. A proposed regulation for levying a tax on intoixcating liquors and drugs, and for preventing the illicit manufacture or vend of them in the Provinces Ceded in Oude to the Hon'ble Company by His Excellency the Nabob Vizeer.

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1. The immoderate use of spirituous liquors and drugs being equally prejudicial to the health and morals of the people and to the peace and good order of society the following rules are enacted, with a view of subjecting the manufacture and vend of the articles abovementioned to proper restrictions, and at the same time of augmenting the public revenue.

2. All persons are prohibited from manufacturing spirituon liquors without a license from the Collector of the Zillah in which they may be desirous of distilling the same,

No persons to manufacture spirituous liquors without a license

3. No Tax shall be levied on the manufacture or sale of spirituous liquors excepting on the part of Government any persons having claims to compensation on account of duties or taxes levied by them to Jagirs, or in rent free lands of any other description are to prefer their claims to the Collector that he may investigate and report upon them to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor and the Board of Commissioners (or to the local executive Government for the time being) who will decide thereon. The Courts of Judicature are not to take cognizance of such claims but where a compensation shall have been granted, and the payment of it shall be with held, they are empowered to take cognizance of suits to obtain payment.

No tax or duty to be levied on spirituous liquors but by Government.

4. The manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors are to be confined to certain towns and villages in each Zillah, in the selection of which, the Collectors are to be guided by the best information they may be able to obtain regarding the local consumption, fixing upon the places in which it is supposed to be most extensive.

Manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors to be confined to certain places to be fixed upon by the Collectors·

5. A specified tax is to be levied on every still for the manufactue for spirituous liquors and no further duties shall be exacted either upon the manufacture or vend of such liquors.

A specified tax to be levied on every still.

Licensed places of manufacture and vend to be divided into three classes. Tax on stills in places of the first class, of the second of the third

6. (1) The towns and villages to be selected as licensed places of manufacture and vend agreeably to the directions contained in Section IV, shall be divided into three classes, according to their size and population. Stills for the manufacture of spirituous liquors erected in such towns and villages shall be taxed at the rates undermentioned stills in cities and towns of the first class, to pay a daily tax of Rs. 1/4/-; stills in towns or villages of the second class, to pay a daily tax of Rs. 1/12/- still in towns and villages of the third class, to pay a daily tax of Rs. 1/6/-.

Increaced or reduced rates may be fixed where local circumstances may render it advisable.

(2) In cases in which from local circumstance, the Collectors may deem it advisable to increase or reduce the tax above or below the rates specified in the preceding clause, they are to state their reasons at large for the proposed alteration and the altered rate, when determined upon with the sanction of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor and the Board of Commissioners (or of the local executive Government for the time being) is to be specified in the licenses granted to the distillers.

In applying the rates collectors are to be careful not to enable any of the manufacturers to under sell those in neighbouring jurisdictions.

(3) In applying the standard rates to the places selected for public manufacture and vend, the Collector is to be particularly careful not to adopt lower rates than those established at the nearest licensed places of manufacture and vend in any of the neighbouring Zillahs if the situations of any of the places in such Zillahs should be so contiguous as to enable the distillers at the places in his own Zillah to derive a partial advantage by under selling the distillers in the neighbouring Zillahs.

No private stills to be woked without a license.

7. All private unlicensed stills are prohibited. Persons desirous of working a still for their private use shall take out a license on the footing of public distillers and enter into similar engagements but no license shall be granted for working a private still in any place whatever excepting the established places of public manufacture and vend.

Licenses not to be granted for working

8. As granting licenses for working stills in the neighbourhood of cities or capital towns would not only defeat the object of this regulation as far as it regards the police of such cities and towns, by affording a harbor for disorderly

stills in the neighbourhood of cities or capital towns. Rules to be observed on such occasions.

persons in the vicinity of them, but also injure the public revenue, by enabling the distillers in such places to under sell those residing in cities and capital towns, the Collectors are not to grant licenses for working stills within such a distance of places of the latter description as may be likely to affect the police, or the produce of the tax on the stills worked therein. In all instances of this nature, the Collectors will either grant licenses at the rate prescribed for cities and capital towns or will adopt such arrangements as may appear to them calculated to obviate the consequences above stated.

Collectors to publish the names of the places of manufacture and vend and the rates of licenses for each.

9. The Collectors are to publish the names of the places which may be occasionally selected for the manufacture and vend of liquors, and the rates at which licenses will be granted to distillers in each of them, and they shall cause the persons entrusted with the Collection of the tax to fix up at each place a copy of the form of the license with a specification of the penalties to which persons manufacturing or selling liquors without a license or with a license but out of the licensed place of vend are liable.

Forms and contents of the license.

10. The following is to be the general form of the licenses to be granted for the manufacture and vend of spirituous liquors in the Zillahs and cities, but where any variation may be necessary from local circumstances the Collectors are empowered to introduce it.

Whereas by the authority of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor and the Board of Commissioners (or of the local executive Government for the time being) I, A, B, Collector of the Zillah of..............authorize, C, D. to keep a still for the manufacture of spirituous liquors in or near the city, (town or village) of.........in...........for one year from the date hereof, it is required of him as a condition of this license remaining in force, that he duly and faithfully perform and abide by the conditions in the following articles :—

1. That for every still he pay to Government a daily tax of..........

2. That such still be clearly understood to mean one vessel only and that if he use more than one vessel each additional vessel shall be considered as a still and pay the tax accordingly.

3. That he confine the vend of the produce of his still to one shop, in or near the city (town or village of......) the particular situation of which will be prescribed to him.

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4. That no single vessel or still worked by him be of a size capable of containing more than fifty seers of water, each seer weighing.........Sicca Rupees.

5. That he prevent to the utmost of his power all drunkenness and disorder within his shop, by being careful not to sell a quantity of liquor to any person, which may endanger his intoxication.

6. That he will not harbor thieves or riotous persons but on the contrary give information to the nearest Magistrate or Police officer of any suspected persons who may resort to his shop.

7. That he do not receive any goods, or wearing apparel, or property, in barter for liquor.

8. That he do not open his shop until day break in the morning nor keep it open after nine o'clock at night, and that he do not harbour any persons in it during the night.

Upon any breach of the above conditions this license shall be held to be forfeited All officers of Government are hereby prohibited from imposing or exacting any tax or cess under any pretence whatever on the said C. D. on account of the said still during the aforesaid period, beyond the tax herein specified, and they are also prohibited from molesting or interrupting him in the prosecution of his profession while he conforms to the above special provisions and to the Regulations that relate to him.

Given under my hand and seal this......day of.......

11. Persons receiving licenses are to execute a counterpart engagement in the following form.

Counterpart engagement to be executed by persons taking out licenses.

I, C, D. having received from A, B, Collector of the Zillah of............a license for keeping a still for the manufacture of spirituous liquors or near in the city (town or village) of...........in...........do hereby engage as an indispensable condition of the said license.

1. That for every still I will pay to Government a daily tax of..........

2. That such still shall be clearly understood to mean one vessel only and that if I use more than one vessel each additional vessel shall be considered as a still, and pay the tax accordingly.

3. That I will confine the vend of the produce of my still to one shop in or near the said city (or town or village) of.........according as the situation may be prescribed to me by the Collector.

4. That no single still or vessel worked by me shall be of a size capable of containing more than fifty seers of water each seer weighing—— –Sicca Rupees.

5. That I will prevent, to the utmost of my power, all drunkenness and disorder within my shop, by being careful not to sell any person a quantity of liquor which may endanger his intoxication.

6. That I will not harbor thieves nor riotous persons, but will on the contrary give information to the nearest Magistrate or other police officers, of any suspected persons who may resort to my shop.

7. That I will not receive any goods or wearing apparel, nor property of any kind in barter for liquor.

8. That I will not open my shop still day break in the morning, nor keep it open after nine o'clock at night and that I will not harbor any persons during the night.

I do solemnly engage to conform to the foregoing conditions of my license, faithfully and implicitly and all such Regulations as may be passed respecting the manufacture or vend of spirituous liquors in default of which I shall consider myself to have forteited the said license, and to be subject to such punishment as the Regulations of Government may prescribe.

Given under my hand and seal, this......day of......

12. The Collectors are not to authorize the establishment of stills, within such a distance of any military contonment within their respective jurisdictions as to put it in the power of the troop who may be stationed therein to obtain liquor clandestinely, so as to endanger their intoxication. Whenever the commanding officer, or the Commissary of Bazars at a military station shall observe, or receive information of any shops for the sale of spirituous liquor being within too near a distance of their respective stations he shall immediately communicate the circumstance to the Collector of the district in which the shops may be established who will cause such shops may be established who will cause such shops to be removed forthwith.

No stills to be established too near a military contonment. Rules to be observed on such occasions exceptions with regard to Allahabad and Farrukhabad and other large towns.

It is to be understood however that this rule is not to be considered applicable to the populous cities of Allahabad and Furruckabad or to other large and populous towns in the immediate vicinity of a military station. But in granting licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors in or near those cities, or in or near towns of the above description, the Collectors of the districts in which they are situated will be careful to impose such restrictions on the persons taking out licenses as may be best calculated to prevent the clandestine introduction of liquor into the adjacent military stations or an improper or immoderate use of it by the troops attached thereto, at the same time consulting with the commanding officers of the stations above mentioned as to the most proper measures to be adopted by them respectively on the occasion.

Commanding officers of military stations to apply to the collectors whenever they may desirous of having shops for the sale of liquor established with in the limits of their cantonment laiddown on each occasion.

13. Should the commanding officer of any military cantonment be desirous at any time of having a shop or shops for the sale of spirits established within the limits of his cantonment either with a view to prevent the soldiers from straying into the country in search of liquor or to enable him to place the sale under proper regulations and restrictions, the Collector of the district on receiving an application for this purpose is authorized and required to grant a special license for the establishment of a shop or shops as above mentioned, and the party receiving it, if the manufacturer of the spirit shall be liable to the payment of the daily tax for the still or stills employed by him, as well as of the stamp duty on the license in the same manner as he would have been liable to the payment of it had he taken out a license for the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors in any other situation. Should the commanding officer judge it advisable to grant separate licenses for the manufacture and sale, the Collector is authorized to grant a special license for the manufacture only and a separate of such daily or monthly duty as on consulting with the commanding officer, he may judge it expedient to impose. The collection of this duty is not to be considered as authorizing any interference with the authority of the comanding officer over the party receiving the license as a camp follower, and the commanding officer is to continue to take such measures for the internal regulation of the cantonment and for restricting the sale of spirits to proper limits as he may think necessary and proper, it being at the option of the person holding a license to relinquish it on paying the tax due at the time should he deem it advisable in consequence of such restrictions.

14. The sale of intoxicating drugs in the several Zillahs shall be confined to the principal cities and to certain towns and villages to be determined by the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor and the Board of Commissioners (or the local executive Government for the time being on the information which may

Town and Villages to be divided into three classes.

be received by them from the Collectors, and these officers are accordingly required to furnish the Lieutenant Governor and the Board of Commissioners (or the Local Executive Government for the time being) with the necessary information as to the places of vend, and the number of shops to be established at each place. The cities, towns and villages shall be divided into four classes according to their size and population and the tax upon licences for the sale of intoxicating drugs within such cities towns and villages shall be levied according to the following rates.

Rates of tax.

In cities, or capital towns, of the 1st class, 1 rupee per diem. In smaller towns or villages, of the 2nd class 12 annas per diem. In smaller towns or villages of the 3rd class 8 annas per diem. In smaller towns or villages of the 4th class 2 annas per diem.

Collectors to report to the Executive Government when they shall be of opinion that the tax should be increased or reduced.

15. Whenever a Collector from local circumstances may deem it advisable to increase or reduce the tax above or below the rates above specified, he is to state his reasans at large for the proposed alteration and the altered rate, when it shall have received the sanction of the local execution Government is to be specified in the license.

Tax to be paid monthly.

16. The foregoing tax on licenses for the sale of intoxicating drugs shall be paid monthly, and the license shall as nearly as circumstances may admit, be drawn out according to the following form.

Form of license.

Whereas by the authority of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor and the Board of Commissioners (or of the Local Executive Government for the time being) I, A, B, Collector of the Zillah of———authorize C, D, to keep a shop for the sale of drugs in the city (town or village) of in———for one year from the date hereof, it is required of him, as a condition of this license remaining in force that he duly and faithfully perform and abide by the following articles.

1st. That he pay to government a monthly tax of Sicca Rupees to be paid at———of the last day of each month of the Fussily year.

2nd. That he confine his sale of drugs to the shop for which his license is granted: and on no account sell any drugs without the limits of the above city (town or village) or establish a second shop within such limits without taking out another license for the same.

3rd. That he prevent to the utmost of his power, all drunkenness, gaming and disorder within his shop.

4th. That he do not harbor thieves or riotous persons, but on the contrary, give information to the nearest Magistrate or Police officer of any suspected persons who may resort to his shop.

5th. That he do not receive any goods or wearing apparel or other property in barter for drugs.

6th. That he do not open his shop before day break, nor keep it open after nine o'clock at night, and that he do not harbor any persons in it during the night.

Upon any breach of the above conditions this license shall be considered forfeited. All officers of Government are hereby prohibited from imposing or exacting any tax or cess under any pretence whatever on the said C. D. on account of the said shop during the aforesaid period, beyond the tax required to be levied by the regulations, and they are also prohibited from molesting or interrupting him in the prosecution of his profession while he conforms to the above special provisions, and to all other regulations that relate to him.

Given under my hand and seal this day of......

Persons receiving license to execute a counterpart engagement.

17. Persons receiving licenses according to the preceding section are to execute a counterpart engagement of similar tenor and form. But the collectors are empowered to introduce any additions or variations which from local circumstances may be necessary provided that such additions or variation shall be consistent with the general substance of the license as prescribed in the foregoing section. The license above prescribed has reference to Gunjawallah, Bangarehs or others venders of (Gunja Bang) and other intoxicating drugs in shops kept for this purpose exclusively but as the same form may not be applicable to Punsairees, Bunneeahs or others who sell different articles as well as drugs the Collectors are to make such variations in the license to be granted to the latter as may appear necessary.

The Collectors to introduce alterations in certain cases.

18. The provisions contained in this regulation are intended to extend generally to all intoxicating drugs (with the exceptions hereafter noticed) but

particularly to the following under whatever denomination they may be known in different parts of the Country Ganja, Bang or Subjee, Majoom, Bauker.

Manufacture and vend of chertus and Muddut prohibited and punishale as a criminal offence.

19. The following articles Vizt. Cherrus and Muddut (or Koppah) being of a most noxious quality and the use of them being highly prejudicial and dangerous to the health, the Collectors are prohibited from granting licenses for the manufacture or sale of them, which is hereby declared to be unlawful and punishable as a criminal offence, and any person who shall be convicted before a Collector in his Magisterial capacity of the manufacture or vend of them in contempt of this prohibition shall be liable to be committed for trial before the criminal court presided by the Mufti or to be punished by the Magistrate by committing him to prison for a period not exceeding fifteen days, or by imposing a fine upon him not exceeding fifty rupees as may appear to him proper on due consideration of the circumstances of the case.

All licenses to expire at the end of the year whether issued at the commencement or otherwise.

20. All licenses granted under this regulation shall be issued for one year only or if not applied for at the commencement of the Fussily year, for the remaining part only of the current Fussily year, so that all licenses may determine at the end of such year, and any person who may be detected in manufacturing or selling spirituous liquors or drugs after the expiration of the period for which his license may have been granted without having obtained a new license for that purpose shall for such unlicensed manufacture or sale be subject to the prescribed penalties in like manner as if he had not taken out any license whatever. The same penalties will also be incurred besides a forfeiture of the license by the manufacture or sale of spirituous liquors or drugs within the term of license at any other place or in any other shop than the place and shop to which the vender is restricted by such license.

Collectors may accept security for payment of the tax for one month.

21. Should any person receiving a license for the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors be able to give responsible security for the punctual payment of the tax at the end of every ten or fifteen days, or such other period as the Collector may deem it advisable to fix not exceeding the term of one month, such security shall be accepted and the tax be collected accordingly, but in default of such security the Collector is to levy the daily tax as it may become due and in the event of any failure in the payment of it, the Officer employed to make the collections shall be considered authorized to declare the license forfeited and to stop the further manufacture and sale until a new license for the purpose shall be obtained.

Tax to be levied daily in default of such security.

On failure of payment to Officer employed in collecting it may declare the license forfeited and stop the further.

Manufacture and sale.

Same process prescribed in all cases of licensed persons who may have given security on failure in their payments.

Collectors and their officers to proceed against defaulters and their sureties when coereive process may be necessary for recovery of arrears.

22. The Officers employed in the collection of the tax on spirituous liquors are also hereby empowered to declare the forfeiture of the license and to stop the manufacture and vend in all cases where persons who may have given security under the preceding section shall fail in the payment of the tax at the stipulated period and in the event of any coereive process being necessary for the recovery of arrears from such persons the Collectors and the Officers employed under them in the collection of the tax on spirituous liquors are authorized to proceed against the defaulter and his surety by causing their arrest in the first instance and their confinement in the jail of the Dewany Adawlat of the Zillah, if the arrear due be not liquidated within ten days as well as by the public sale of any property they may be found to possess should such sale be eventually necessary for the recovery of the arrear.

Persons may relinquish their licenses and how.

23. Any person wishing to relinquish his license during the period for which it may have been granted, shall be at liberty to do so, on payment of the tax due from him, to the date of such relinquishment according to the rates specified in his license.

All licenses to be issued in numercial order a register kept of them and how.

24. All licenses granted by the Collectors for the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors or for the sale of intoxicating drugs, shall be issued in numercial order and a regular register shall be kept of them exhibiting their number, and the date of their issue the name of the city, town, or village in which the licensed stills and shops are kept, the names of the persons to whom the licenses are granted, the rates of such licenses and the annual amount receivable for them or the amount receivable for the remainder of the year in which they may have been granted together with a column of reference to the Books of Record in the native languages in which the licenses and Cabooleats (or counterpart agreements) are entered at length. At the end of each Fussily year the

Copy and Abstract of the register to be sent to the Executive Government at the end of each year.

Collector is to transmit to the Local Executive Government for the time being a copy and abstract of the above register with a statement shewing the amount received within the past year, and an explanantion of any difference between the receipts and the amount payable according to the register. The Collector is also to affix in a conspicuous part of his Foujdary Cutcherry and to transmit to the several chief local police officers throughout his jurisdiction, lists of all licenses granted within his jurisdiction at the commencement of the year, for the purpose of preventing any breach of those parts of the engagements of the venders which are intended to provide for the better regulation of the police. The Collector is likewise to transmit similar lists to the local executive Government at the commencement of each year as well as lists of such licenses as may be granted by him in the course of the year.

Lists of licenses to be made public and how.

All licenses to written on stamp paper.

25. All license which may be granted for the manufactuer or vend of spirituous liquors, or intoxicating drugs shall be written on stampt paper of the description, size, and dimensions in use in the Lower Provinces, and the persons taking out such licenses shall pay according to the following rates for the same in addition to the established tax on the articles which may be thereby authorized to manufacture or vend, Vizt.

Spirituous Liquors.

Rates of duty for the same.

1st,	class on stills	paying	5	rupees per deem	Rs.	50/-/-
2nd.	Ditto	Ditto	4	Ditto	,,	40/-/-
3rd.	Ditto	Ditto	2/8/-	Ditto	,,	25/-/-
4th.	Ditto	Ditto	1/4/-	Ditto	,,	15/-/-
5th.	Ditto	Ditto	-/12/-	Ditto	,,	10/-/-
6th.	Ditto	Ditto	-/6/-	Ditto	,,	5/-/-

Intoxicating Drugs

In Cities and Capital towns of the 1st Class	Rs. 10
In smaller towns or villages of the 2nd Class	Rs. 6
In Ditto ... ... of the 3rd Class	Rs. 4
In Ditto ... ... of the 4th Ditto	Rs. 2

Collectors to apply to the proper officer for stamp paper for licenses.

26. The Collectors shall apply to the proper officer for such quantity of stamp paper as they may requires for the said licenses and shall acount for the quantity expended as often and in such manner as may be presctibed to them.

Penalty forCollectors issuing licenses not written on stamp paper; and for persons vending or making liquors or drugs without licenses written on stampt paper.

27. If any Collector after having been furnished with the requisite supply of stamp paper in the first instance shall issue or permit to be issued any licenses for the manufacture or vend of any intoxicating liquors or drugs excepting on such stamp paper he shall be liable to dismission from his office and the person so manufacturing or vending such liquors or drugs without such license written on stamp paper shall be liable to all the penalties of persons manufacturing or vending spirituous liquors or intoxicating drugs without a license.

Fine for making or vending intoxicating articles without license.

28. Any person who may be convicted before the Court of Dewany Adawlat of any Zillah of manufacturing or selling any intoxicating liquor, drug or article, for the making or vending of which a license is required to be taken out from the Collector of the revenue without having previously obtained such license, shall be fined in a sum equal to three times the amount of the monthly assessment at the nearest authorized place of vend on the still with which the liquor may be made, if it be made with a still or if it be liquor not made with a still or a drug or other article on the liquor drug or article for the period for which the illicit manufature or vend of it may be proved to have been carried on.

Mode of proceedure to be observed when a person convicted of the above offences shall not discharge the penalty.

29. If a person convicted of the offences specified in the preceding section shall omit or refuse to discharge the penalty which may be imposed on him, the Collector in his judicial capacity is to commit him to close custody and proceed to levy the penalty by issuing the same process against his property as it prescribed for enforcing decrees of the Court. If property belonging to the offender sufficient to make good the penalty shall not be found the Judge is to commit him to thejail of the Criminal Court and keep him to hard labour for one month and then discharge him.

Informers to receive one moiety of the penalty levied from offenders convicted

30. If any person against whom information may be lodged for making or vending without a proper license intoxicating liquors, drugs or articles for the manufacture or sale of which a license is required to be previously taken out shall be convicted of the offence to the satisfaction of the Court of Dewany Adawlat the informer

upon their information.

Informer liable to pay costs and damages for groundless and malicious information.

shall be entitled to one half of the penalty which may be levied from the offender. On the contrary if the information shall appear to the Judge groundless and malicious, he shall compel the informer to pay all charges that may have been incurred by the person informed against with such damages as the Court may think proper to award against him upon a consideration of the circumstances of the case.

Rules for expediting the apprehension and punishment of persons quilty of the offences specified in section., XXVIII.

31. To expedite the apprehension and punishment of persons guilty of the offences specified in section XXVIII the Collector upon receiving information of any person having made or sold intoxicating liquors, drugs, or other articles for the manufacturing or vend of which a license is required to be taken out is empowered to depute a peon or two peons if he shall deem one insufficient to apprehend such person, Each peon shall receive two annas per day as subsistence money for the number of days which the Collector upon a consideration of the distance may judge necessary for the apprehension of the offender and bringing him before the Court of Dewany Adawlat, and the Collector shall endorse the number of days which he may so allow upon the writing. If the offender shall be convicted, he is to be charged with the subsistence money of the peon or peons in addition to the penalty which may be imposed upon him, but if he shall be acquitted, it shall be paid by Government. If the Collector shall not deem it expedient to apprehend the offender in the mode above authorized he is empowered to direct the officer who may be entrusted with the collection of the tax on intoxicating articles at the place or in the district where the offender may be or reside to apprehend and deliver him to the Tehsildar or other local police officer of the jurisdiction or to apply to such local police officer to apparehend him.

Process to be observed by offiicers appointed to make the collections of the Abkari Mehaul in aprehending offenders.

32. The officers appointed to collect the tax upon intoxicating liquors, drugs or other articles on receiving information of any person having made or sold any such articles for the manufacture or vend of which a license is required to be previously taken out are empowered to apprehend such person themselves and convey him to the Tehseeldar or other local police officer of the jurisdiction or to apply to such police officer by a writing under their seal and signature to take him into custody. In cases in which the collecting officers above mentioned may themselves apprehend the person informed against they are not to detain him in custody longer than may be necessary to convey him to the police officer.

Police officers how to proceed upon offenders being committed to their custody under this section.

33. The Tehseeldar and other local police officers are required to apprehend any person who may be guilty of the offences specified in section XXVIII a requisition for that purpose shall be made to them in writing by the officer appointed to collect the tax or not and to forward the offender to the Judge within twenty four hours after his apprehension. If the person so apprehended shall offer to the police officer good security to appear before the Judge and answer to the charge by a specific day, to be fixed by the police officer upon a calculation of the time necessary for enabling the offender to repair to the place at which the Court may be established, he is authorized to discharge him. If the offender shall not appear by the limited time the surety shall pay the amount of the penalty which the Judge upon the information and evidence that may be before him may award against the offender. If the surety shall abscond or not have the means of paying the penalty the police officer shall be responsible for the amount.

Process to be observed for the more expeditious trial of persons accused of the crimes specified in section XXVIII.

34. For the more expedious trial of persons charged with the offences specified in section XXVIII upon any such person being brought before the Collector in his judicial capacity, the Collector shall without delay make a summary enquiry into the matter and pass such decision as may appear to him equitable. The Collector as Judge is to levy the amount of all sums which he may award against such offenders in the mode prescribed in section XXIX and in the event of the offender omitting or refusing, or being unable to discharge the amount, he is to proceed against him in the manner therein directed.

Further rules & reasons for enhancing the price of spirituous liquors to the consumer.

35. With a view to check the immoderate use of spirituous liquors by enhancing the price to the consumer, as well as to give the Magistrates a more immediate and efficient control over the conduct of the venders and to render the tax as much as possible conductive to the general purposes of police, the following further provisions are prescribed in addition to the rules at present in force.

The Collectors to introduce the highest rates of tax specified in section VI.

36. In regulating the daily tax on stills, the Collectors shall introduce the highest rates of tax of those specified in section VI which can be levied without giving rise to the clandestine manufacture and vend of the articles, liable to the tax and without its operating as a virtual prohibition of the use of them, they will in like manner introduce the higher rates specified in section XXV in all possible cases consistently with the objects above stated.

37. The working of stills for the manufacture of spirituous liquors within the cities, principal towns, and other populous places being considered a public nuisance, such stills occasioning a great degree of filth and an accumulation of putrified substances highly prejudicial to the health of inhabitants, no license shall be granted for working a still in any of the cities or principal towns or other populous places, and the Magistrates are hereby required to prevent any still from being worked in such cities, towns or places. Whenever it may be necessary to remove any still under this general provision the Collector is required to fix on a proper situation for establishing the still without the limits of the city or town, and at such a distance as to prevent the inhabitants from experiencing any inconvenience from it. The licenses granted in such cases shall require the manufacturer to work his still at the place so determined upon with permission to have a shop for selling the produce of it within the city or town.

No stills to be established within a city or principal town.

38. No person shall be allowed to open a shop for the sale of spirituous liquors who shall not have taken out the license for the manufacture, the object of this provision being to prevent any separate license for the retail sale and to confine the sale entirely to the manufacturer. It is also further provided that one shop only for the retai sale shall be allowed for such still, each license being considered to authorize the establishment of one still only as particularly expressed therein, with one shop for the sale of the produce thereof.

One license to be granted for the manufacture and vend of spirituous liquors and only one shop to be allowed for each still.

39. It shall be the particular care of the Collector to prevent any unlicensed stills from being established and to destroy any such stills when discovered as well as to suppress all unlicensed shops, and to proceed against all persons manufacturing or selling spirituous liquors. or intoxicating drugs without a license, for the purpose of enforcing the penalties precribed by the regulations for such illegal practices. The Collectors shall also require their police officers to apprehend all persons so offending whether they may receive an application for this purpose from the Collector or the officers appointed to collect the tax or otherwise and any person so apprehended shall be proceeded against in the manner directed in this regulation. The authority granted to the Collectors and to their officers to apprehend unlicensed dealers in the first instance under sections XXI and XXII shall at the same time be considered in full force.

For preventing the establishment of unlicensed stills.

40. The Collectors in their capacity of Magistrates shall also require their police officers at all times to exercise a vigilant attention over the conduct of the licensed venders of

Police officers to

report misconduct of licensed venders.

spirits and to report every instance which may come to their knowledge of any deviation from the regulations prescribed for the guidance of the said licensed venders or of any breach of the conditions of their engagement, that for all such misdemeanours they may be proceeded against and punished in the manner which the regulations direct.

Further punishment for a breach of the conditions of the license or other misconduct

41. It is further provided that any person holding a license who shall be guilty of a breach of the conditions thereof or of any other act of misconduct (such act not being of a nature to warrant his commitment for trial before the Criminal Court presided by the Mooftee) shall be liable, on proof of the offence before the Magistrate, in addition to the forfeiture of his licenses, to be confined in the Foujdarry jail, and kept to hard labour for a period not exceeding six months, or to be confined in the Dewany jail according to the nature and circumstances of the offence.

Licensed and venders to be committed for trial before the Criminal Court for license offences.

42. But in all cases in which it shall appear that a person holding a license has been guilty of a more serious offence such as the crime of harbouring thieves and robbers, of connecting himself with them, of receiving stolen goods, or any other crime for which a specified punishment is prescribed by the law it shall be the duty of the Magistrate to commit the offender to take his trial before the Criminal Court presided by the Mooftee and otherwise to proceed against him in the manner provided by the regulations.

Further punishment for the illicit manufacture or vend of spirituous liquors.

43. In addition to the penalties for the unlicensed sale or manufacture of spirituous liquors prescribed by this regulation, it is hereby further provided that any person convicted of the illicit manufacture or vend of these articles shall be liable to be committed to the jail of the Criminal Court, and to be kept to hard labour for any period not exceeding six months.

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